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THE SCOPE AND ACTIVITIES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY IN THE GERMAN REICH

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(A series of other organizations such as:

13. National Socialist Reich League for Physical Training (N.S. Reichsverband fuer Leibesuebungen).
14. German Chamber of Culture (Reichskulturkammer).
15. Reich Union of German Certified Agronomists (Reichsbund Deutscher Diplomlandwirte).
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Betriebsblockobmann der D.A.F.	- Shop Block Delegate of the German Labor Front	58
Schupo	- Federal Police, Patrolman	81
Sipo	- Sicherheitspolizei (No longer existent) Federal or "green" Police, Patrolman	81
Kripo	- Kriminalpolizei - Detectives - Criminal Police	81
Gestapo	- Geheime Staatspolizei - Federal Secret Police (Federal Detective, plain-clothes man)	81
S.D.	- Sicherheitsdienst (Internal Security Service)	

government of the Reich far-reaching lawmaking powers at the expense of those hitherto wielded by parliament. By this method the Weimar Constitution ceased to function, while nothing was done to frame a new constitution. The Third Reich changed into an organic creation based not on the constitution but upon a number of laws and regulations issued by the Chancellor or the government in accordance with the immediate necessities and state political considerations, and based on the principles of the national socialist party.

The National Socialist German Workers' Party (N.S.D.A.P.) became from the moment of Hitler's coming to power the ruling party in Germany and was elevated to the rank of sole interpreter and promoter of the German idea of statehood (Gesetz zur Sicherung der Einheit von Partei und Staat, of December 1, 1933 - Amendment of July 3, 1934). What was the reaction of the German people to these changes?

Following the first few weeks of the Hitler regime, elections to the German parliament took place on March 5, 1933. In these elections, in which, in addition to a few of the smaller parties, the 10 large political parties took part, ranging from the extreme right through the Catholic centre to the communists, 51.8% of the citizens of the Reich decided emphatically in favor of the new regime by voting for the Hitler party. Seven days later, on March 12, 1933, the election in the municipalities gave Hitler an even greater victory. As a consequence of such a preponderently positive attitude of the German people towards the rule by Hitler the consolidation of the regime and its taking over of all spheres of public and state activity met with no further serious opposition of any kind.

Hitler, correctly drawing the most far-reaching conclusion from this unreservedly positive attitude of the nation towards his person and his rule, dissolved the parliament which had been elected on March 5, 1933, at the same time ordered new elections to the Reichstag for November 12, 1933. These elections were combined with a plebiscite for or against the aims of the policy of the new government, with the most prominent place on the election program being given to the boycott of the disarmament regulations and the withdrawal of Germany from the League of Nations. The result of this plebiscite was a crushing blow to all the expectations of a foreign pbulic opinion completely disorientated by events in the Reich. Of a total of 43,491,575 voters 40,632,628, or 95.1%, expressed themselves decidedly in favor of Hitler's policies, and 39,655,212, or 92.2% voted for Hitler's party. This means that the number of votes cast for Hitler's party increased by 22,377,884 in the space of eight months since the last elections to the parliament, i.e., since March 5, 1933.

All this transformation of Germany was accomplished under the patronage of the highest representative of the German state, - President Hindenburg. Nine months later, following the announcement of a new law on the very day that Marshal Hindenburg died, a law which combined in the hands of one person the offices of the President and the Chancellor of the Reich (Gesetz ueber das Staatsoberhaupt des Deutschen Reiches, of September 1, 1934) on September 19, 1934 a

I. THE RAPID GROWTH OF THE HITLER PHILOSOPHY AMONG THE GERMAN PEOPLE

The original German terms are given in parentheses after their English equivalents in many instances.

The aim and purpose of this work is to establish in numerical terms the extent of the penetration of national socialist ideology among the Germans residing in the territory of Germany proper. This work is based mainly on German sources. The German material in respect to this question is, however, very limited. Neither the Government of the third Reich nor the party authorities ever published official figures establishing the penetration of the hitlerite ideology. The reasons for this were undoubtedly of a political nature, and were directed at a systematic concealment of the true state of affairs.

To be able to establish the basic statistical elements, therefore, it was necessary to analyze the organizational structure as well as the actual working methods of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, (N.S.D.A.P.). With this in mind we have based this work on the following source material, among others:

"Statistisches Jahrobuch fuer das Deutsche Reich"
Annual editions 1924 - 1938

"Dokumente des Dritten Reiches" - Dr. Adolf Dresler,
Reichspressestelle der N.S.D.A.P. - 1940

"Nationalsozialistische Jahrbuecher",
Annual editions 1938 - 1941

"Organisationsbuch der N.S.D.A.P." 1940

"10 Jahre N.S.L.B.1929-1939"
Reichswaltung des N.S. Lehrerbundes,
Paul Georg Herrmann - 1939

"5 Jahre nationalsozialistische Beamteneinheitsorganisation"
Hermann Neef, Reichswalter des Reichsbundes deutscher Beamten - 1938

"Deutsche Geschichte seit 1918 - in Dokumenten"
Ernst Forsthoff - 1938

The legal political structure of Germany underwent a radical change as the result of the elections to the German parliament of July 31, 1932 and November 6, 1932, as well as on account of the political tactics of the two pre-Hitler cabinets of Von Papen and General von Schleicher, beginning with January 30, 1933, when Hitler was appointed Chancellor of the Reich. The basis of this new order was the law established by the parliament on March 24, 1933 concerning "eradication of the misfortunes of the nation and state" (Gesetz zur Behebung der Not von Volk and Staat). Every German Political party voted for this law together with the N.S.D.A.P., with the exception of the socialists and communists. This law granted to the

new election of the entire population of Germany was ordered. In this election the voters had the choice of voting for or against the combining of these two offices in the person of Hitler, and 90% of the German nation once more stood firmly and enthusiastically back of its Fuehrer.

"The leadership of the Hitler party and of the state is combined in one person" stated the party at that time. On August 19, 1934 the entire German nations chose Adolf Hitler as its one and only chief (zu seinem alleinigen Fuehrer erkoren). In consequence of this situation the Hitler party represented the political viewpoint, the political aims and the political will of the entire German nation! In the future, therefore, the fundamental political aims of the German nation will be established in accordance with the directions of the Fuehrer and the program of the National Socialist party. This leading role was justly given exclusively to the Hitler party ... Because the national socialist movement sprang from the German people (da die nationalsozialistische Bewegung ihren Ausgangspunkt im Volk genommen hat)....

Without respite and without any restrictions whatsoever, the entire German nation continues in the most decided manner to take the most active part in the transformation of the Reich. The culminating expression of this participation is the almost fanatical support of the regime in the field of military policy.

1) On March 16, 1935 the German nation accepts the law of compulsory military service. The spontaneous outburst of joy among the people even takes on some of the characteristics of a national insanity. By this law Hitler conquers the last vestiges of a completely disintegrated individual opposition.

2) On April 28, 1935 the workers' elections to the councils of shop delegates (literally "men of confidence") in the industrial enterprises of the Reich give 84.5% of the votes in favor of workmen believing in the Hitler ideology.

3) On March 29, 1936, as a result of the elections to the German parliament combined with a vote for or against the policy of Hitler, and following the occupation by the German army of the demilitarized zone of the Rhine, 98.8% of the Germans express themselves for Hitler and his war policy.

4) On April 10, 1938, as a result of the elections to the German parliament combined with a vote for or against the policy of the government in connection with the military occupation of Austria on March 12 of the same year, 99.08% of the German nation declares itself in support of Hitler and his policy.

The party, which was organized on the basis of leadership by a single individual, using the vertical or military type of organization, and applying it to professional or vocational groups (gebietliche und vertikale Gliederung), introduced this organization principle in every field of public life. In order to achieve uniformity in leadership the party established its own "central party office of government authorities" or central administration of the party (Reichsleitung), which concerns itself with all party-state problems, as a sort of party government functioning alongside of a regular government. We are listing below the most important sections of the central government organization to enable us to refer to them in subsequent chapters. We are giving the names in the original German together with the nearest equivalents in English:

Der Fuehrer

Staff of the Party:	Staff of the Chancellor of the Reich:
Adjutants	Chief of the Chancellery of the Reich (Reichskanzlei)
The Chancellery of the Leader of the Party (N.S.D.A.P.)	Chief of the Chancellery of the President of the Reich (Praesidialkanzlei)

Reporting directly to the Fuehrer:

The Director for the Press
(Pressechef der Reichsregierung),

Inspector General of German Highways
(Generalinspektor fuer das deutsche Strassenwesen)

Reich Office for Regional Control (for allocation of population, trade, industry, etc.)
(Reichsstelle fuer Raumordnung)

Youth Leader of the German Reich
(Jugendfuehrer des Deutschen Reiches)

Inspector General for the Capital City of the Reich
(Generalinspektor fuer die Reichshauptstadt)

Commissioner for the Four-Year Plan
(Der Beauftragte fuer den Vierjahresplan).

The Party

The Fuehrer's Deputy
(Der Stellvertreter des Fuehrers)

Chief of Staff of the Fuehrer's Deputy
(Stabsleiter des Stellvertreters des Fuehrers)

Adjutants of the Fuehrer's Deputy
(Adjutanten des Stellvertreters des Fuehrers)

II. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HITLER PARTY AND ITS RELATIONSHIPS TO THE STATE

The principal task of the National Socialist party from the moment of taking over the government of Germany became the political education of the German nation in the light of the Hitler ideology and the political unification of the entire nation in one great national community (Volksgemeinschaft). In accordance with this supreme purpose the state was to be merely a technical means to an end, i.e., an instrument facilitating the inculcation of the Hitler philosophy of life in the broad masses of the people. Hence the National Socialist party stands, in accordance with this ideology, in first place, while the state, as an inanimate object which the party imbues with life and the will to live, takes a secondary position.

In accordance with this basic philosophy the Fuehrer of the party, at any given time, "der Fuehrer", is at the same time the chief of the state. As the supreme chief of the party and state he appoints the leaders in the different spheres of activity within the framework of the party central national government (Reichsleitung), of the entire party administration (Parteiapparat), and of the state administration (Staatsverwaltung). In this way is accomplished the unification of the Hitler party and the state administration into one indissolluble entity.

At its head stands the "Fuehrer". As the supreme chief of the National Socialist party and at the same time Chancellor of the Reich he is the head (President) and the executive leader (Premier) of the state. His deputy with the title of Reichsleiter, as a member of the party central authority (Reichsleitung) is a permanent member of every Reich government with the title of party minister (Parteiminister). By statute Roehm was also a member of the government with the title of minister in his capacity as Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops (Chef des Stabes der Sturmabteilungen). After the murder of Roehm this stipulation became void.

A further link joining the party and the state in the field are all the political leaders of party districts (Gauleiter) and the governors installed by the Reich (Reichsstatthalter) for countries composing the Reich. The Gauleiters and Statthalters, as official representatives of the party sovereignty in a given territory, are political overlords with the right of participation in the operation of all government agencies in their territories.

A still further link of the party to the state was consolidated by the institution of regional party trustees (Einrichtung der Parteibeauftragten) by the German communal system (Deutsche Gemeindeordnung) who have a deciding influence in the appointment of village mayors, in the election of members of communal councils, and the content of all statutes and regulations and in general exercise an influence upon the entire communal life.

Official in Charge of Art and Cultural Problems
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer Kunst und Kulturfragen)

Official in Charge of Music Problems
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer Musikfragen)

Official in Charge of School Problems
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer Schulfragen)

Chief Archive of the Party
(Hauptarchiv der N.S.D.A.P.)

Official in Charge of Technical Problems involving Handicrafts
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer praktisch-technische Fragen)

Commissioner for Building and Construction
(Der Beauftragte fuer Bauwesen)

Party Board of Examiners for the Protection of the National Socialist Writing Crafts
(Parteiamtliche Pruefungskommission zum Schutze des N.S. Schrifttums)

Commissioner for the Structural Reorganization of the Reich
(Der Beauftragte fuer den Neubau des Reiches)

Central Office for the Party Organizations dealing with Questions of Political Economy
(Zentralstelle fuer die wirtschaftspolitischen Organisationen der N.S.D.A.P.)

Heads of Federal Agencies.
(Die Reichsleiter)

Reich Press Chief
(Reichsleiter fuer die Presse)

Chief of Staff of the Fuehrer's Deputy
(Stabsleiter des Stellvertreters des Fuehrers)

Chief of the Fuehrers' Chancellery
(Chef der Kanzlei des Fuehrers)

Chief Justice of the Party Court
(Oberster Parteirichter)

Director of the Reich Office for Agrarian Policy
(Leiter des Reichsamtes fuer Agrarpolitik)

Reich Press Chief for the Party
(Reichspressechef der N.S.D.A.P.)

Adjutant of the Chief of Staff
(Adjutant des Stabsleiters)

Staff Chancellor or Office Chief
(Stabsgeschaeftsfuehrer)

Party Press
(Presse)

Personnel Office
(Personalamt)

Assistant in Charge of Intra-Party Problems
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer innere Parteiangelegenheiten)

Assistant in Charge of Matters involving Federal Law
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer staatsrechtliche Fragen)

Official in Charge without portfolio (for the Training Camp for Civil Service)
(Reichslager fuer Beamte)

Commissioner for Matters involving Foreign Policy
(Der Beauftragte der N.S.D.A.P. fuer aussenpolitische Fragen)
(Reich Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is likewise Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Reich)

The Leader of the Organization for Germans Living Abroad
(Der Leiter der Auslandsorganisation)

Commissioner for All Technical Problems and their Organization
(Der Beauftragte fuer alle Fragen der Technik und ihrer Organization)

Official in Charge of Public Health Matters
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer alle Fragen der Volksgesundheit)

Office of the Party for Racial Policy Matters
(Rassenpolitisches Amt der N.S.D.A.P.)

Office for Geneological Research
(Amt fuer Sippenforschung)

Commissioner for University Matters
(Der Beauftragte fuer alle Hochschulangelegenheiten)

Commission for University Policy
(Kommission fuer Hochschulpolitik)

Official in Charge of Matters relating to Work Procurement and Finance and Taxation Policies
(Der Sachbearbeiter fuer Fragen der Arbeitsbeschaffung, fuer Finanz-und Steuerpolitik)

In order to make it possible for the National Socialist Party to re-educate the entire German nation politically it was absolutely necessary to first integrate it in one organic whole.

This requisite was carried out by the Hitler party by means of its individual party organizational units (Gliederung der partei) and by affiliating with the party the so-called "professional" or "trade" associations (.... an die Partei angeschlossene Verbaende). Each of these organizations or associations has its party administrative apparatus, under the patronage of a corresponding office (Amt), in the central administration of the party (Reichsleitung).

In this regard a distinction should be made between:

those organizations which are party units (Gliederungen der Partei), which compose the party and are subdivisions of it, and which for this reason do not enjoy the status of a judicial person or body corporate (Rechtspersoenlichkeit) and hence cannot possess property;

and those groups or associations which are affiliated with the party (angeschlossene Verbaende), and which are bodies corporate. In the matter of finances, however, they are subject to control by the financial head of the party or Reich Treasurer (Reichsschatzmeister der N.S.D.A.P.).

The basic members of the party, or party units, are:

the Storm Troops
(Sturmabteilungen - SA),

the Elite Guards
(Sicherheitsstaffeln - SS),

the National Socialist Motor Corps
(Nationalsozialistisches Kraftfahrkorps - N.S.K.K.),

the Hitler Youth Organization
(Hitler Jugend - H.J.),

the National Socialist Shop Delegates' Organization
(National-Sozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation - N.S.B.O.),

the National Socialist Air Corps
(National-Sozialistisches Flieger-Korps - N.S.F.K.),

the Reich Labor Service
(Reichsarbeitsdienst - R.A.D.),

the National Socialist German Students' League
(National-Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund),

the National Socialist League of German University Instructors
(National-Sozialistischer Deutscher Dozentenbund),

Director of the Office for Colonial Affairs
(Leiter des Kolonialpolitischen Amtes)

Director of the Central Office for Municipal Affairs
(Leiter des Hauptamtes fuer Kommunalpolitik)

Solicitor-General of the Reich
(Leiter des Reichscrechtsamtes)

Leader of the Nazi Party Representation in the Reichsbag
(Fuehrer der Reichstagsfraktion der N.S.D.A.P.)

Reich Propaganda Chief
(Reichspropagandaleiter)

Reich Labor Leader (attached to the Ministry of the Interior)
(Reichsarbeitsfuehrer)

Reich Leader of the Elite Guard (attached to the Ministry of the Interior)
(Reichsfuehrer der S.S.)

Chief of the National Socialist Motor Corps
(Korpafuehrer des N.S.K.K.)

Reich Organization Leader for the National Socialist Party and Leader of the German Labor Front
(Reichsorganisationsleiter der N.S.D.A.P. und Leiter der Deutschen Arbeitsfront)

Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops (Stabschef der S.A.) originally also a minister of the Reich)

Chief of the Foreign Office of the National Socialist Party and Commissioner of the Fuehrer for the Control of the entire spiritual and ideological training of the N.S. Party
(Leiter des Aussenpolitischen Amtes der N.S.D.A.P. und Beauftragte des Fuehrers fuer dis Ueberwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Erziehung der N.S.D.A.P.)

Reich Youth Leader
(Reichsjugendfuehrer)

Reich Treasurer
(Reichsschatzmeister)

Chief of the N.S. Air Corps
(Korpsfuehrer des N.S.F.K.)

It is plain from a mere recital of the agencies listed above, which are in turn divided into sections and departments, that all phases of political, public and government activity are represented by them.

the director of the N.S. Social Welfare Organization is simultaneously the director of the organization of the same name in the field and of the Winter Relief Program affiliated with it (Winterhilfswerk - W.H.W.);

the Solicitor-General or director of the Department of Justice of the Reich (Reichsrechtsamt) is at the same time the director of the Bar Association (Rechtswahrerbund);

the director of the Office of the Public Health Service (Hauptamt fuer Volksgesundheit) is also the director of the N.S. German Medical Society;

the director of the Civil Service Commission (Hauptamt fuer Beamte) is simultaneously the director of the Reich League of Civil Service Employees.

Before proceeding to discuss individual organizations, it will pay us to ask ourselves how, if at all, official members of the party are to be distinguished from non-members who are, nevertheless, engaged 100 per cent in working for the party, and what the attitude of the leading party authorities is in regard to this problem.

The last official figures for duly inscribed members were announced by the party in 1931, the number for that year being as 806,294. Let us compare this figure given out by the party authorities, which in all probability is much too low, with the results of two elections following very closely on one another in the same period:

1) the second election for the Presidency of the Reich, of April 10, 1932: in this, 13,418,547 votes, i.e., 36.8% of all those qualified to vote in the Reich, were cast for Hitler, i.e., the Hitler party.

2) the election to the parliament of the Reich, of July 31, 1932: in this, 13,779,111 votes of a total of 36,882,400 cast, i.e., 37.4%, were for the Hitler party.

This repetition of practically the same figure within a space of four months in completely different circumstances is not a mere coincidence. It testifies conclusively, rather, to the essential unchangeability of the political convictions of the electorate--an unchangeability all the more striking when one considers that the Hitler party at the time not only had been in existence for just a few years, i.e., for a relatively short period, but that, in addition, it was in violent opposition to the government and to all other political groups and was fought most ruthlessly. Any claim that the elections were "fixed" certainly would not bear close scrutiny.

The enormous discrepancy between the number of registered party members, as given out by the Hitler party for the last time in 1931, and the millions of voters supporting the party, was based on certain essential facts:

1) The election of April 10, 1932 of the Reich President and the election of July 31, 1932 to the parliament of the Reich were both secret. The voters were not subjected to any check, and therefore ran no risk in voting as they pleased;

the National Socialist Womens' League
(N.S. Frauenschaft).

Among the associations affiliated with the party are:

the National Socialist German Medical Society
(N.S. Deutscher Aerztebund),

the National Socialist Bar Association
(N.S. Rechtswahrerbund),

the National Socialist Teachers' League
(N.S. Lehrerbund),

the National Socialist Social Welfare Organization
(N.S. Volkswohlfahrt),

the National Socialist League for the Care of War Victims
(N.S. Kriegsopferversorgung),

the National Socialist Association of German Engineers
(N.S. Bund Deutscher Techniker)

the Reich League of Civil Service Employees
(Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten),

the German Labor Front (Deutsche Arbeitsfront - D.A.F.) together with the "Strength Through Joy" Recreational Organization
(Kraft durch Freude - K.D.F.),

the National Socialist Reich League for Physical Training
(N.S. Reichsbund fuer Leibesuebungen),

the Reich League of Large Families
(Reichsbund der Kinderreichen),

the Reich Farm and Food Guild
(Reichsnaehrstand),

etc.

As previously pointed out, all the above party units and the associations and leagues affiliated with the party are directly administered by the Hitler party, which means in practice that every Reichsleiter or director of a given main office (Hauptamt) in the federal party central authority is at the same time the chief of the corresponding organization or professional or trade association in the field, as for instance:

the Reich Organization Leader for the N.S. Party (Reichsorganisationsleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) is likewise the Leader of the German Labor Front (D.A.F.) and of the "Strength Through Joy" affiliated with the latter;

(Gesamtbetreuung der Volksgenossen und Volksgenossinnen)." *

The structure of this organization can be defined in general outline as follows:

Starting with the lowest unit, the entire territory of the Reich is politically divided into:

1) Party Blocks (Block der N.S.D.A.P.)

2) Party Cells (Zelle der N.S.D.A.P.)

3) Locals or communal party groups (Ortsgruppe der N.S.D.A.P.)

4) County Headquarters of the party (Kreisleitung der N.S.D.A.P.)

5) Party Headquarters for the District or Province (Gauleitung der N.S.D.A.P.)

6) National Party Headquarters: the Fuehrer of the party (Adolf Hitler)

The organization chart follows:

The Fuehrer.

Chancellery of the Fuehrer		The Fuehrer's Deputy	Chancellery of the Reich	
Reichsleiter	Reichsleiter		Reichsleiter	Reichsleiter

Gauleiter

Kreisleiter

Ortagruppenleiter

Zellenleiter

Blockleiter

Each of the above territorial party offices is in charge of the previously mentioned "political leader" (Politischer Leiter). Also the officials at the disposal of the chiefs of the above party offices have the title of "political leaders", if they are in charge of individual sections, as explained below. All must as a rule be members of the party.

*Translator's Note:- The word "betreuen", meaning "to tend" or "to take care of", especially as applied to children, orphans, or persons incapable of looking after themselves, was until the advent of the Nazi party very rarely used in German and in fact is omitted in all but the most complete dictionaries. Its most common variation was in the term "Treuhander", or custodian, as in bankruptcy, minors' estates, etc. The Nazis, however, use it on every occasion, as a euphonious term to describe their complete surveillance and regimentation of, and spying on, the German people, by emphasizing its benevolent and paternalistic character, and their own conception of themselves as "custodians" or "guardians" of the German nation during its political "infancy".

III. NATION-WIDE STRUCTURE OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION (N.S.D.A.P.)

With Hitler's coming to power the Nationalist Socialist German Workers' Party (N.S.D.A.P.) enlarged its already huge political organization apparatus to a tremendous size. This apparatus had been created earlier for the purpose of carrying out a systematic party propaganda and of inculcating Hitler slogans wherever it was deemed expedient to do so. This aim had already been attained in very large measure when Hitler came to power, as he stated at the time. With the establishment of Hitler's regime a third most important aim was added to the two already mentioned; namely, the surveillance of the entire German nation and the entrenchment and maintenance in power of the party. This goal was reached in every respect. The party authorities in a publication ("Nationalsozialistisches Jahrbuch - 1941") prepared for the use of subordinate organizations in 1940 state:

> "For the first time in the history of government organizations and those engaged in influencing the basic philosophy of life of human beings (menschenbetreuend) has there been accomplished so thoroughly the task of developing and safeguarding the cohesion of a national organization."

What kind of organization structure made it possible to accomplish such a safeguarding of the unity of a national organization? The answer is given by the party in its manual designed for the use of members.

> "The most important party organization unit was, is and will be in the future the Party Block (Block) and the Party Cell (Zelle) within the Local or party communal group (Ortsgruppe)."

The leaders and party executives in the above Party Blocks, Party Cells and Locals or Communal Groups are the so-called "political leaders" (Politische Leiter). The party authorities continue further in their instructions:

> "It was the task of block and cell leaders before the coming into power of Hitler's regime first of all to list all members of the party (Parteigenosse) in the areas assigned to them and in addition to conduct general propaganda in favor of the N.S.D.A.P., so as to make possible the attainment of its aims. With the coming into power of the regime their most important assignment became:
>
> a) additional expansion of the lowest grades in the existing system of party blocks and cells,
>
> b) fundamental strenghtening of these gradee,
>
> c) seeing to it that all official posts in these basic party units were held by the most suitable party members so as to enable the most minute control or care of the entire population.

The block assistants (Blockhelfer) are in general members of the party or trusted members of associations affiliated with the party. Preferably they should be members of the German Labor Front (D.A.F.).

In addition the following qualifications are required when choosing these party workers, and they must perform the following duties:

a) they must have the complete political confidence of their party superiors,

b) they must be of aryan origin,

c) they must take part in all evening party courses of instruction, as well as in special courses at all party conventions, and they must attend all party festivities.

d) they are at the same time block commanders and men of trust of the Anti Aircraft Defense League of the Reich (Reichsluftschutzbund) in the given area,

e) they are officially nominated to serve as trusted members of the Hitler party (N.S.D.A.P.), of the individual basic party units, and of all the organizations affiliated with the party, in the area of their official service (in ihrem Dienstbereich Vertrauensmaenner der N.S.D.A.P. und ihrer Verbaende!).

The highest party authorities, when selecting the entire political personnel of the party listed above, adhere strictly in the entire Reich to the principle of choosing these individuals exclusively from the ranks of the local population, i.e., those who reside and were born in a given locality; likewise, they apply the system of voluntary recruitment. The political leaders of the blocks are appointed by the political leader of the district or province (Gauleiter), the 3 block staff assistants are appointed by the county political leader, the block assistants or runners by the political leader of the party local.

The political leader of the block is responsible to the political leader of the cell (Zellenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) for his activities and for every occurrence in his area. The most important among the assignments it is his duty to perform are the following:

1) At least once a month, in addition to individual conferences, to conduct with his subordinate officials a group conference at which conditions in his territory are discussed. On this occasion, through mutual exchange of ideas and eventual agreement, the main directives for their combined efforts in the immediate future should be established.

2) The political leader of a party block is the chief and adviser of all party officials active in his territory and all other party members in that territory.

3) It is his duty to ascertain the names of all persons who spread detrimental information, and to report them immediately to the county leader.

As evidence of how basic and deciding a role the political leaders play is the fact that they are appointed "representatives of sovereignity of the Hitler party" (Hoheitstraeger der Partei), and the territory assigned to them is defined as "sovereign party territory" (Hoheitsgebiet der Partei).

To illustrate the sphere of work of the political leaders in the lower brackets, i.e., first of all in the party blocks and cells (Block and Zelle) we give below an outline of their activities.

A. The Party Block (Block der N.S.D.A.P.)

1) In charge is the political leader, as a rule a party member.

2) His executive staff is composed of 3 block officials (Blockwalter), who are:

   a) 1 Chief of the Labor Front (Strassenblockobmann der Deutschen Arbeitsfront - D.A.F.) who is at the same time an official of the "Strength through Joy" organization ("Kraft durch Freude").

   b) 1 Chief of the Women's Auxiliary (Blockfrauenschaftsleiterin).

   c) 1 Chief of the National Socialist Social Welfare Organization (Blockwalter der N.S. Volkswohlfahrt - N.S.V.)

3) Block Assistants (Blockhelfer), scattered over the territory ("runners" or "ward-heelers"). Their number depends on the number of families composing the "block", naturally taking into consideration the difference between city and village "blocks". According to party manuals the number of such assistants in a block varies from 30 to 50.

A family group is the smallest unit of the so-called "organized community" (organisierte Gemeinschaft). On it is based the organizational structure of the entire system of party blocks. The size of the block depends on the number of party members residing in the area involved. The greater their number, the larger is the extent of the block. If the number of party members is small then the block is small also, because then it requires more surveillance, control, and propaganda effort. Each block is composed approximately of 40 to 60 family units or homes (Haushaltungen). Any aggregation which has 15 homes or less forms a so-called "group" (Gruppe).

The political leader of the block is the most trusted member of the party. The 3 officials of the executive staff of the block are either full fledged members of the party or representatives of associations affiliated with the party (angeschlossene Verbaende), such as the German Labor Front (D.A.F.), the National Socialist Women's League * (N.S. Frauenschaft) and the National Socialist Social Welfare Organization (N.S. Volkswohlfahrt).

*Translator's note:- Evidently an error in the original, as the N.S. Women's League is listed on Page 18 as one of the basic party units and not as one of the affiliated associations.

The organization plan of a party block is as follows:

Leader of the party block.
(Blockleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

Political Leader of the German Labor Front and its affiliated organization K.D.F.	Leader of the Women's Auxiliary (Blockfrauenschafts-leiterin)	Leader of the Social Welfare Organization (Blockwalter der N.S. Volkswohlfahrt)

---

30 - 50 Block Assistants (Blockhelfer)

40 - 60 families or homes (Haushaltungen)

In accordance with official party statistics for the year 1938, the number of blocks in the Reich amounted to: 481,875. Assuming a minimum officer personnel per block of one leader, 3 staff officials and, on the average, 40 block assistants we obtain a total of 44 persons working for the party on this primary organization level. Multiplying the total number of all the political party blocks in the Reich, i.e., 481,875 by the above figure of 44, we arrive at a total of 21,202,500 persons working for the party in the lowest bracket of the Nazi party hierarchy, but the one most important for its cohesion. What percentage are men and what are women cannot be ascertained. In any case the staff of the political leader of the block contains in principle one official of the National Socialist Women's Organization (N.S. Frauenschaft). We must also assume that among the 40 block assistants certainly at least one third, i.e., 13 to 15, are women. Even this figure seems to be too small, if we consider the deciding role which women played in the victory of Hitler's ideology in Germany. They have been among the most fanatical adherents of the entire Nazi movement.

The above figures are based on party statistics for the year 1939, and hence include the Reich proper, Austria and the Sudeten area of Czechoslovakia.

The well-known German encyclopedia, Mayer's, which is very accurate in its statistics concerning political parties in Germany, states in volume VIII (8th edition), published in the middle of 1939, that the total number of party blocks was 511,689. Multiplying this figure by 44 we obtain the total of 22,514,316 persons. Taking in consideration the rapid growth of the party apparatus during the last six months before the war this figure is probably closer to the actual state of affairs than the previous one. Certainly during that period every effort was made to ensure security in the broadest manner possible. In subsequent calculations, however, we shall use the lower of the two figures. The war has shown to the greatest extent the real purpose of the work of the party blocks and at the same time has given evidence of how wide-spread the penetration of the Hitler ideology in the entire German nation has been.

4) He must not only be a constant fighter for the National Socialist ideology among his fellow-citizens who have been entrusted to his political tutelage, but he must also see to it that all party members residing in his territory take an active part in political activity.

5) He is responsible for the prompt collection of all party dues.

6) The political leader of a party block must maintain a complete card index of party personnel, in the form prescribed by party regulations, as well as a master account of all collected membership dues. This card index must be kept under lock and key at all times. It is strictly prohibited to permit anyone else to see this file, not even party members. Access to it is reserved exclusively for the block leader's immediate superiors. By this method the membership of the party and its organization are kept strictly secret from irresponsible persons.

7) It is the aim and the duty of every political leader of a party block to see to it that the sons and daughters of the individual families in his area belong to either the Hitler Youth (H.J.), the Storm Troops (S.A.), the Elite Guards (S.S.), the National Socialist Motor Corps (N.S.K.K.) or to any other organization affiliated with the Hitler party, as for instance the German Labor Front (D.A.F.)

8) When new members are admitted to the party the political leader of the block not only receives the application blank and passes it on to the powers above but also receives the ensuing membership card from them and delivers it to the successful applicant.

9) Every political leader of a party block must maintain, in addition to the card index of party personnel mentioned above, a similar card index of all the family units in his territory, which index must comply with detailed specifications. For the family represents the most elementary community, on which the entire system of blocks and cells is built (die Haushaltung ist die unterste Gemeinschaft, auf der sich das Block- und Zellensystem aufbaut). The headings on the individual card in this index are reproduced below.

Family Unit	Name	Occupation	Date of Birth	Member (Mitglied)		Remarks
(Haushaltung)	(Name)	(Beruf)	(geborenam)	of Hitler's party (N.S.D.A.P.)	of individual basic party unit or affiliated organization (in Parteigliederung oder angeschl. Verband)	

Political Leader of the Party Cell.
(Zellenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

Deputy Leader

Staff

*Street or Ward Cell Steward of the German Labor Front and Supervisor of the "Strength Through Joy," both positions held by the same person (D.A.F. Strassensellenobmann u. K.D.F. Wart in Personal-Union)	Cell Leader of the Women's Auxiliary (Zellenfrauenschaftsleiterin)	Cell Leader of the Social Welfare Organization (Zellenwalter d.N.S. Volkswohlfahrt)

Block Leader Block Leader Block Leader Block Leader

(to a maximum of 8 blocks per cell)

According to party statistics for the year 1938, there were 92,696 party cells (Zellen der N.S.D.A.P.) in the Reich. As none of the party manuals makes mention of any other officials on the staff of the party cell political leader beyond those given above, it can be assumed that he has at his disposal only the four regular party officials directly assigned to him. This situation results from the fact that the bulk of the organization and propaganda work is performed in the individual party blocks in his territory. If we take five persons as the minimum personnel of the staff of the party cell political leader, including the leader himself, and multiplying this figure by 92,696 party cells in the Reich (party statistics for 1938) we obtain a minimum figure of 463,480 persons. Of this number there are at least 92,696 women - cell leaders of the National Socialist Women's League, one for each cell. Meyer's German encyclopedia (volume VIII, 8th edition) published in the middle of 1939 gives the number of party cells as 97,161. According to these figures the total number of N.S.D.A.P. workers engaged in activities at the party cell level would be 485,805. In our final summary, however, we use the lower of the two figures.

C. The Party Local, or Community Group
(Ortsgruppe der N.S.D.A.P.).

The next aggregational unit in line of the Hitler party in Germany is the Party Local or Community Group (Ortsgruppe). "The sovereign party territory" which is the field of activity of the political leader of the

(*Translator's Note:- In contra-distinction to the Shop Cell Steward of the German Labor Front (Betriebszellenobmann), when the cell members are all employed in a single large establishment.)

For the duration of the war all officials of the party blocks who were also serving in the anti-air defenses were in addition given the status of police officials. They are a part of so-called "security service" (Sicherheitsdienst) and while serving in this capacity are subject to the orders of the regular police hierarchy and hence ultimately of Himmler himself.

Beginning with the organizational basis of the party movement itself and on through the party to the organizational basis of the Third Reich we see the steel bonds of the totalitarian machine. The German nation wanted Hitler and his organization, adopted them and placed them at the head of the German state and nation. The party today is able to retain this position of leadership firmly in its grasp, assisted by the millions of people devoted to it. Hitler, after analyzing for years the trends and currents of opinion among the broad masses of the German people, was able to provide the natural channel for these currents by means of this organization. This is the reason for his success. This is the source of the respect in which he was held. He succeeded in fulfilling his most ardent desires primarily because all classes of the German people willingly and obediently subordinated themselves to him. Hence Hitler's frequent references to the support accorded him by the German masses is not without foundation; on the contrary - this active support of the entire nation gives him strength and draws it closer to him.

B. The Party Cell (Zelle der N.S.D.A.P.)

The next aggregation in the organizational scale is the party cell. The political leader of the cell is the immediate superior of the political leader of the party block. He bears the title "representative of the sovereignty of the Hitler party" (Hoheitstraeger der N.S.D.A.P.). His functions spring first of all from a close cooperation with the political leaders of the party blocks and hence are fundamentally based upon the work of the blocks.

The political leader of the party cell is expected above all else to report constantly to his immediate superior, i.e., the political leader of the Local, or Community Group (Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.), about all events taking place in his territory. His duties are defined by party regulations as follows:

a) to initiate, direct and control the operations of his staff, i.e., the officials of his cell, and, whenever necessary, the work of individual block leaders,

b) to summon and conduct at least once a month a conference of his organizational personnel, (i.e., officials of his own staff, leaders of party blocks, block officials, etc.)

c) to organize so-called training evenings,

d) the political leader of the party cell is expected to keep a file or card index of the plan of organization of his cell and of the personnel filling these posts.

The political leader of the party cell is in command of 4 - 8 party blocks. The plan of organization of the party cell is given on the following page:

In view of the above increased sphere of activities and responsibilities of the political leader of the Party Local his staff of assistants and the entire executive apparatus under his orders are greatly expanded. The following section chiefs compose his staff:

1. Director of Training (Schulungsleiter)

2. Director of Personnel (Personalamtsleiter)

3. Organizational Director (Organisationsleiter)

4. Director of the Statistical Office (Statistik)

5. Educational Director (Ausbildungsleiter)

6. Treasurer (Kassenleiter)

7. Treasurer of Relief Fund for wounded and invalid party members (Hilfskassenleiter)

8. Office Manager or Chief Clerk (Geschaeftsfuehrer)

9. Public Relations Officer (Pressebeauftragter)

10. Propaganda Director (Propagandaleiter) in charge of the following sub-sections:

    a) cultural affairs (Kultur)
    b) radio (Rundfund)
    c) films

11. Director of the N.S. League for the Care of War Victims (N.S. Kriegsopferversorgung),

12. Director of Agricultural Advisory Office (landwirtschaftlicher Fachberater), under whose jurisdiction is the Reich Farm and Food Guild (Reichsnaehrstand),

13. Party Local Director of the National Socialist League for Trades and Professions (N.S. Berufsorganisation) who at the same time is the Director of the German Labor Front (D.A.F.) and its "Strength Through Joy" organization (K.D.F.),

14. Director of the Office for Social Welfare (Amt fuer Volkswohlfahrt) who is at the same time the leader of the party organization of the same name (N.S. Volkswohlfahrt),

15. Director of the Women's League, who at the same time is the leader of the party organization "Deutsches Frauenwerk," or German Women's Relief Project.

In addition there are attached to the staff of the political leader of the Party Local, as official representative of the sovereignty of the Hitler party, the representatives of the various party units in the territory, such as:

Party Local, and over which his authority extends, is composed one or more localities or villages; in the case of cities, they can be divided into several such communal "sovereign party territories." A Party Local should be composed, whenever possible, of not more than 1,500 families (Haushaltung) if it is located in a village or small city. In large cities, though, the Party Local can include up to 3,000 families, but if at all possible should not exceed 7 party cells.

It follows then that the organization structure, starting at the bottom, is built up as follows:

1 "Group" of houses: up to 15 family units,

1 Party Block: from 4 to 6 houses, or 40 - 60 families,

1 Party Cell: up to 8 Party Blocks,

1 Party Local: up to 7 Party Cells.

The boundaries of the Party Locals coincide with those of communities in the Reich.

The political leader of a Party Local keeps a detailed file or card index of each party cell (Zelle der N.S.D.A.P.) under his jurisdiction as well as of each party block (Block der N.S.D.A.P.). In addition, the political leader of the Party Local has the following duties:

a) preparation of potential leaders (Fuehrernachwuchs),

b) supervision of all his collaborators,

c) regular and extroardinary conferences with all political leaders under his orders,

d) planning the sphere of activity and the jurisdiction of individual government and municipal bureaus, of individual basic party units and of professional and trade organizations affiliated with the party (fachliche Ausrichtung),

e) supervision of the work of individual party cells and blocks,

f) training in ideology and outlook on life (weltanschauliche Schulung)

g) arrangement of celebrations, social affairs and lectures,

h) community problems,

i) swearing in members of the Hitler party in his territory,

k) administration of party justice,

Party cells (up to 7 party cells)
(Parteizellen)

Party blocks (up to 56 party blocks)
(Parteiblocks)

Assuming a minimum essential personnel for each of the above-mentioned 15 sections of one leader and one assistant, we obtain a minimum figure of 30 persons composing the personal staff of each political leader of a Party Local. Adding the leader himself and his deputy to bring the total up to 32 persons for each of the 28,149 Locals (party statistics as of October 1, 1938), we obtain a grand total of 900,786 persons, men and women, working for the party at the Party Local level. This figure does not include representatives of individual party units mentioned above as being likewise on the Local Staff, such as those of the S.A., S.S., N.S.K.K., etc., whose numerical strength will be discussed in later chapters.

D. The County Headquarters (Kreisleitung der N.S.D.A.P.)

The boundaries of a party county organization correspond more or less to those of the county as officially designated. The scope of activity and of the responsibilities of the political leader of the party county organization is much larger than that of the others previously discussed. His position is outstanding and he wields a deciding influence in all public affairs in his county. In his hands rests the control of all political activity of a large number of professional organizations affiliated with the main party movement. The county political leader of the party is responsible for making the entire trend, not only of political life, but also of the economic, social and communal life of the territory in which he operates, conform to the National Socialist ideology.

In this connection, we find on his staff of collaborators, in addition to the leaders of the different sections mentioned in the operations of the Party Local, (see above) also the following leaders of government offices:

Director of the County Training Center
(Kreisschulungsburg),

Director of the Public Health Service (Amt fuer Volksgesundheit)
with its affiliate, the N.S. German Medical Society
(N.S. Deutscher Aerztebund),

Director of the Office for Crafts and Trade (Handwork und
Handel) with its affiliated National Socialist organization of
the same name,

Director of the Civil Service Commission (Amt fuer Beamte)
with its affiliated Reich League of the Civil Service
(Reichsbund Deutscher Beamton - R. D. B.)

the Storm Troops (S.A.)

the N.S. Motor Corps (N.S.K.K.)

the N.S. Air Corps (N.S.F.K.)

the Elite Guards (S.S.)

the Hitler Youth (H.J.)

Below is the organization plan of the staff of the political leader of the Party Local:

Leader of the Local (Orstgruppenleiter)

his deputy or adjutant.

S.A. N.S.K.K. N.S.F.K.	Director of Training (Schulungs-leiter)	Organizational Director (Organizations-leiter)	Treasurer (Kassen-leiter)	Public Relations Officer Pressebeauf-tragter	S.S. H.J.
	Director of personnel (Personal-amtsleiter)	Director of Statistics (Statistik)	Relief Fund Treasurer (Hilfs-kassen-leiter)	Propaganda Chief (Propaganda-leiter)	
		Educational Director (Ausbildungs-leiter)	Office Manager (Geschafts-fuehrer)	Cultural Affairs (Kultur) Radio (Rundfunk) Films (Film)	

Director of N.S. League for the Care of War Victims (N.S.K.O.V.)

Post Group ("Kameradschaft") an affiliated organization (angeschloss. Verband)

Agricultural Adviser (landwirt-schaftl. Fachberater)

Reich Farm and Food Guild (Reichsnaehrstand)

N. S. League for Trades and Professions (N.S.B.O.)

German Labor Front (D.A.F.)

"Strength Through Joy" (K.D.F.)

Director of Social Welfare (Amt. f. Volkswohlfahrt)

N.S. Social Welfare Organization (N.S.V.)

Director of N.S. Women's League (N.S. Frauenschaft)

German Women's Relief Project (Deutsches Frauenwerk)

County Administration of the National Socialist German Workers' Party
(Kreisleitung der N.S.D.A.P.)

Deputy Leader or his Adjutant

Storm Troops (S.A.)

National Socialist Motor Corps (N.S.K.K.)

National Socialist Air Corps (N.S.F.K.)

Reich Labor Service (R.A.D.)

County Party Court (Kreisgericht)

Elite Guard (S.S.)

Hitler Youth (H.J.)

Director of Training (Schulungsleiter)

Personnel Office (Personalamt)

County Training Center (Kreisschulungsburg.)

Organizational leader (Organisationsleiter)

Bureau of Statistics (Statistik)

Educational Director (Ausbildungsleiter)

Leader of the "Hundred Men Squads" (Hundertschaftsleiter)

Office Manager (Geschaeftsfuehrer)

Treasurer (Kassenleiter)

Agent of the County Welfare Program (Vertreter des K.L. Hilfswerks)

Propaganda Chief (Propagandaleiter)

Cultural affairs (Kultur)

Radio (Rundfunk)

Film (Film)

Press Bureau (Presseamt)

Public Health Service (Amt fuer Volksgesundheit)

N.S. German Medical Society (N.S.D. Aerztebund)

Office for Crafts and Trade (Handwerk und Handel)

League for N.S. Trades and Professions (N.S. Berufsorganisation)

German Labor Front (D.A.F.) and "Strength Through Joy" (K.D.F.)

Civil Service Commission (Amt fuer Beamte)

Reich League of Civil Employees (R.D.B.)

Office for Educators (Amt fuer Erzieher)

National Socialist Teachers' League (N.S. Lehrerbund)

Office of the Solicitor (Rechtsamt)

National Socialist Bar Association (N.S. Rechtswahrerbund)

Director of the Office for Educators with its affiliated National Socialist Teachers League (N. S. Lehrerbund),

Director of Solicitor's Office (Rechtsamt) with its affiliated National Socialist Bar Association (N.S. Rechtswahrerbund),

Commissioner for Racial Policy Matters (Beauftragter fuer Rassenpolitik) with its affiliated Reich League of Large Families (Reichsbund der Kinderreichen - R.d.K.)

Economic Consultant (Wirtschaftsberater),

Director of the Office for Municipal Affairs (Amt fuer Komunalpolitik with its affiliated "German Municipal Congress" (Deutscher Gemeindetag)

Director of the Bureau of Engineering (Amt fuer Technik) with its affiliated National Socialist Association of German Engineers (N.S. Bund deutscher Technik - N.S.B.D. Technik).

Furthermore, the representatives of individual basic party units are assigned to the staff of the political leader of the party organization for the county, as the official representative of the sovereignty of the party. Among these are: the Storm Troops (S.A.), the National Socialist Motor Corps (N.S.K.K.), the Air Corps (N.S.F.K.), the Hitler Youth (H.J.), and also members of the Reich Labor Service, (Reichsarbeitsdienst - RAD) an organization which has nothing in common with the German Labor Front (Deutsche Arbeitsfront - DAF).

The county party tribunal is also subordinated to the political leader of the party organization for the county, in his capacity as official representative of party sovereignty.

The organization plan of the staff of the political party district leader is shown on pages 48-49.

Assuming that the minimum personnel of each of the government offices represented on the staff of the county leader consists of one director and two assistants we obtain a minimum staff personnel of about 75 persons; together with the leader himself and his assistant it amounts to 77 persons, or for 822 county units (according to party statistics for 1939) in the entire Reich the total is 63,294 persons. This can be regarded as a minimum figure, as it is based on the smallest possible staff per county unit. In actual practice the number of officials employed can be much larger.

The frame-work of his executive organization contains the same sections and offices as does the county party headquarters. However, there are several new sections not previously encountered:

District Supervisor (Gauinspektor)

District Training Center (Gauschulungsburg)

Director of Publications (Verlagsleiter), who has under his supervision, among others, the Editor-in-Chief of the District Press (Hauptschriftleiter der Gaupresse)

Office for Agrarian Policy (Amt fuer Agrarpolitik)

District Administration of the National Socialist League of German University Instructors (N.S.D. Dozentenbund)

District Administration of the National Socialist German Student's League (N.S.D. Studentenbund), with which is affiliated the German Students' Group (Deutsche Studentenschaft),

the District Court (Gaugericht), as a party court,

District Chamber of Industry (literally: "economics") (Gauwirtschaftskammer) recently established by the decree of April 20, 1942.

To the organization of the political leader of the party district are attached likewise representatives of the district authorities of various semi-military and affiliated organizations as the Storm Troops (S.A.), the Elite Guard (S.S.), the National Socialist Motor Corps (N.S.K.K.), the National Socialist Air Corps (N.S.F.K.), the Hitler Youth (H.J.) and the Reich Labor Service (R.A.D.). Some of these organizations have a district organization directly responsible to the Gauleiter, and extending throughout the entire district.

As an example of the complete coverage of a district by the administrations of individual basic party units or of organizations affiliated with the party let us consider the organizational set-up of the N.S.D.A.P. in Baden. A similar situation exists in any other provincial district in the Reich.

1) District Administration of the German Labor Front, (Gauwaltung der Deutschen Arbeitsfront) - Labor Board (Arbeitskammer),

2) District Administration of the National Socialist Social Welfare Organization (Gauwaltung der N.S. Volkswohlfahrt),

3) District Administration of the Women's League (Gaufrauenschaftsleitung)

4) District Office of the National Socialist German Medical Society (Gaugeschaeftsstelle der N.S.D. Aerztebundes),

Agricultural Consultant (Landwirtschaftl. Fachberater)	Commissioner for Racial Policy Matters (Beauftragter fuer Rassenpolitik)	Economic Consultant (Wirtschaftsberater)
Reich Farm and Food Guild (Reichsnaehrstand)	Reich League of Large Families (Reichsbund der Kinderreichen)	

Bureau of Municipal Affairs (Amt fuer Kommunalpolitik)	Bureau of Engineering (Amt fuer Technik)
German Municipal Congress (Deutscher Gemeindetag)	National Socialist League of German Engineers (N.S.B.D. Technik)

N.S. Women's League (N.S. Frauenschaft)	Social Welfare Bureau (Amt fuer Volkswohlfahrt)	Commissioner for War Victims (Beauftragter fuer Kriegsopfer)
German Women's Relief Project (Deutsches Frauenwerk)	N.S. Social Welfare Organization (N.S.V.)	N.S. League for the Care of War Victims (N.S.K.O.V.)

Local or Community Groups
(Ortsgruppen)

Party Cells
(Parteizellen)

Party blocks
(Parteiblocks)

E. Party Province or District (GAU)

The highest party position in the field is that of political leader of the party province or district, or district governor (Der Gauleiter der N.S.D.A.P.). His is the deciding and supreme authority in the entire party organization in the field, save for the central party authorities at national headquarters. As the highest representative of party sovereignty in the field he is under direct orders of the Fuehrer. Under the jurisdiction of the district governor are all the political leaders acting in his "sovereign territory" and in general all members of the party residing or sojourning in his territory, as well as all members of individual party units such as the S.A., S.S., N.S.K.K., etc., and members of all organizations affiliated with the party, as D.A.F., R.B.D., etc.

The district governor is responsible for the development of all forms of public activity in his territory, in the political, cultural, economic and all other spheres, strictly in accordance with the Hitler party ideology.

The number of officials attached to the administration of the political leader of the district is difficult to establish because of lack of detailed information. There are 33 different sections in the administrative staff itself. It is not known what the complements are for such staffs as those of the District Training Camp, (Gauschulungsburg), of the District Court, or of the Publications Section, etc. For this reason we are limiting ourselves to a mere summary of some statistical data on the composition of the Reich in terms of districts or provinces (Gaue). See table on pages 55-56.

This table, which is based on party statistics for the year 1938, or on those as of March 21, 1939, gives the following data:

a) names of the individual districts or provincial units (Gaue),

b) number of county units (Kreise) in each district as of March 1, 1939,

c) number of Party Locals or Community Groups (Ortsgruppe) in each district as of October 1, 1938,

d) number of families (Haushaltungen) in each district as of October 1, 1938,

e) the total population of each district as of January 1, 1938.

The difference between the total number of counties, 808, as given in this table, and the total of 822 counties used in the calculations which follow, and which was also derived from party statistical sources for the year 1939, arises from a greater of lesser degree of adjustment between the boundaries of the party county units and those of the counties as fixed by statute.

5) District Administration of the Reich League of Civil Service Employees
(Gauwaltung des Reichsbundes der Deutschen Beamten)

6) District Administration of the National Socialist Teachers' League
(Gauwaltung des N.S. Lehrerbundes),

7) District Administration of the National Socialist Bar Association
(Gauwaltung des N.S. Rechtswahrerbundes).

8) District Office of the National Socialist League for the Care of War Victims
(Gaudienststelle der N.S. Kriegsopferversorgung),

9) District Administration of the National Socialist Society of German Engineers
(Gauwaltung des N.S. Bundes Deutscher Technik),

10) District Consultant for Agriculture
(Landwirtschaftlicher Gaufachberater),

11) Kurpfalz Group of the Storm Troops (S.A. Gruppe Kurpfalz)
Southwestern Group of the Storm Troops (S.A. Gruppe Suedwest),

12) Elite Guard, Area XIX (SS. Abschnitt XIX),
Elite Guard, Area XXIX (SS. Abschnitt XXIX),
Elite Guard, Main Area Southwest (SS. Oberabschnitt Suedwest),
Elite Guard, Main Area Rhein (SS. Oberabschnitt Rhein),
Elite Guard, Area XXXIV (SS. Abschnitt XXXIV),

13) National Socialist Motor Corps Group Southwest (NSKK Motorgruppe Suedwest),
National Socialist Motor Corps Group Center (NSKK Motorgruppe Mitte),
National Socialist Motor Corps Group Frankonia (NSKK Motorgruppe Franken),
National Socialist Motor Corps Group Kurpfalz-Saar (NSKK Motorgruppe Kurpfalz Saar)

14) Hitler Youth District Baden (H.J. Gebiet Baden)
League of German Girls, Main District of Baden
(DDM Obergau Baden),

15) National Socialist Air Corps Group 16 (N.S. Fliegerkorps Gruppe 16),

16) Reich Labor Service, Labor District XXVII
(Reichsarbeitsdienst Arbeitsgau XXVII),

17) Reich Labor Custodian for Southwestern Germany
(Reichstreuhaender der Arbeit fuer Suedwestdeutschland),

18) National Socialist Press in the District of Baden
(N.S. Presse im Gau Baden)

For the purpose of arriving at an approximate minimum number of all the persons working voluntarily in the party political organization in the field let us recapitulate the final figures obtained in our previous calculations, i.e.:

in 481,875 party blocks there are active	21,205,500 persons
in 92,696 party cells there are active	463,480 persons
in 28,149 Party Locals there are active	900,768 persons
in 822 county units there are active	63,294 persons
Total	22,630,042 Persons.

In the above calculations the personnel of the administration of each of the 40 districts or provinces (Gaue) is not taken into consideration. Of the above total of persons engaged in party political activity in the field about 1/4 to 1/3 are women (girls excluded).

Districts or Provinces of the N.S.D.A.P.
(Gaue der N.S.D.A.P.)

No.	District or Province (Gau)	No. of Districts (Kreise) as of Mar. 1,1939	No. of Party Locals (Arts-gruppen) as of Oct.1,1938	No. of Families (Haushaltungen) as of Oct. 1, 1938	Population as of Jan. 1, 1938
1)	Baden	27	1,040	633,000	2,413,000
2)	Bayer.Ostmark	39	1,531	518,000	2,276,000
3)	Berlin	10	269	1,551,000	4,199,000
4)	Danzig	9	88	85,000	408,000
5)	Duesseldorf	7	156	664,000	2,194,000
6)	Essen	9	180	537,000	1,901,000
7)	Franken	18	293	277,000	1,036,000
8)	Halle-Merseburg	17	683	444,000	1,561,000
9)	Hamburg	10	195	552,000	1,671,000
10)	Hessen-Hassau	26	1,271	840,000	3,077,000
11)	Kaernten	8	222	96,000	436,000
12)	Koblenz-Trier	18	725	313,000	1,328,000
13)	Koeln-Aachen	18	287	644,000	2,308,000
14)	Kurhessen	15	332	234,000	913,000
15)	Magdeburg-Anhalt	18	560	528,000	1,693,000
16)	Mainfranken	14	317	192,000	716,000
17)	Mark Brandenburg	31	1,582	822,000	2,774,000
18)	Mecklenburg	13	589	235,000	805,000
19)	Muenchen-Oberbayern	25	562	270,000	1,768,000
20)	Nieder-Donau	24	926	380,000	1,708,000
21)	Ober-Donau	16	548	233,000	1,010,000
22)	Ost-Hannover	16	453	256,000	1,027,000
23)	Ostpreussen	37	613	278,000	2,342,000
24)	Pommern	31	974	599,000	2,281,000
25)	Saarpfalz	18	494	486,000	1,819,000
26)	Sachsen	27	1,420	1,662,000	5,199,000
27)	Salzburg	5	139	60,000	246,000
28)	Schlesien	49	1,379	1,320,000	4,688,000
29)	Schleswig-Holstein	21	793	414,000	1,451,000
30)	Schwaben	15	637	226,000	918,000
31)	Steiermark	17	322	266,000	1,123,000
32)	Sudetenland	39	3,164	698,000	3,149,000
33)	Sued-Hannover-Braunschweig	26	782	571,000	1,966,000
34)	Thueringen	21	1,363	699,000	2,322,000
35)	Tirol-Vorarlberg	10	208	108,000	471,000
36)	Weser-Ems	22	515	409,000	1,601,000
37)	Westfalen-Nord	19	690	662,000	2,741,000
38)	Westfalen-Sued	18	385	719,000	2,610,000
39)	Wien	10	426	698,000	2,087,000
40)	Wuerttemberg-Hohenz.	35	1,036	756,000	2,796,000
		808	28,149	21,435,000	77,032,000

is the "National Socialist Shop Delegates' Organization (N.S.B.O.) to which belong, among others, all political leaders of the Hitler Party (Politische Leiter der N.S.D.A.P.), working within the framework of the "Labor Front". The members of the "National Socialist Shop Delegates' Organization" conduct their basic political activity in the workshops in much the same way the political leaders do in the blocks, cells and higher brackets of the party organization.

Within the frame-work of the National Socialist Party the German Labor Front uses two distinct focal points as the basis for its organizational units:

1) its political organization on the basis of territory, i.e., of the place of residence of its members,

2) in the political organization on the basis on industrial establishment, i.e., of the place of employment of its members.

The highest political and administrative authority in both cases is the political leader of the party in the territory in question, as representative of party sovereignty in that territory.

A. The Labor Front in the field.

The organization structure of the "Labor Front" has been partially indicated in the descriptions of the administrative staffs of the Party Blocks, Cells and Locals (Block-, Zellen-, Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.). But the important details of the organization of the "Labor Front" (Deutsche Arbeitsfront) in these sectors of party activity have not yet been given.

The smallest territorial or field unit is the so-called "home community" (Wohngemeinschaft) composed of several families (Haushaltung). A larger number of "home communities" forms a "street block" (Strassenblock der D.A.F.), and several "blocks" form a "street cell" of the Labor Front (Strassenzelle der D.A.F.). The leaders of these blocks and cells in the field organization of the Labor Front are attached to the staffs of the political leaders of the blocks and of the blocks and cells of the party itself (Block- und Zellenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) and are subordinated to them in authority.

The principal task of the street block delegate or leader of the German Labor Front (Strassenblockobmann) is the political education of its members in the spirit of National Socialism. In addition to his routine administrative functions (maintenance of a card index, collection of dues, etc.), he must without delay surrender to the authorities all disseminators of rumors detrimental to the state. Administratively he is subordinated to the party block leader (Blockleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) while in the Labor Front itself he is subordinated to the delegate or leader of the Labor Front street cell (Strassenzellenobmann der D.A.F.) of which his street block forms a part.

IV. ORGANIZATION OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT (D.A.F.)

For the purpose of taking control of the entire working class in Germany in an organized manner and of subjecting it completely to the direction of the Hitler party the "German Labor Front" was brought into being by virtue of an ordinance of October 24, 1934. This ordinance reads as follows:

> "..... this is an organization of all German workers, intellectual as well as manual; in it are amalgamated, on the basis of equality, first of all the members of the former workers' industrial unions (Gewerkschaften), those of the former white-collar workers' associations (Angestelltenverband) and those of the former employers' associations (Unternehmervereinigung); membership in the "German Labor Front" cannot be replaced by belonging to other professional, social-political or ideological (weltanschaulich) organizations. The Reichs Chancellor will decide if other legally approved professional, trade, or craft organizations (staendische) can enter bodily into the German Labor Front ...."

The ordinance states further that:

> "the purpose of the German Labor Front is the creation of a genuine national productive community (Volks- und Leistungsgemeinschaft) of all Germans, and the German Labor Front in the future should see to it that every wage-earner takes a place in the economic life of the country consistent with his physical and mental qualifications, and that by doing so the greatest productive capacity is assured and the greatest possible benefits are guaranteed to the national community ...."

The foundations for the future "Labor Front" had been laid long before the publication of the above mentioned ordinance when, on May 2, 1933 the "National Socialist Shop Delegates' Organization," (N.S. Betriebszellen-organization - N.S.B.O.) a basic party unit, under the command of the future leader of the "German Labor Front" Dr. Ley took over all financial assets and real estate of the independent labor union then in existence, and at the same time assumed the power of arbitration in all conflicts between unions of employees and those of employers. "The National Socialist Shop Delegates' Organization" (N.S.B.O.) had at that time about one million members.

The supreme chiefs of the "German Labor Front" under Hitler's patronage (Schirmherr) are the central party authorities (N.S.D.A.P.). On behalf of the party it is administered by its organization chief for the Reich "Reichsleiter" Dr. Ley (Reichsorganisationsleiter).

The field organization of the German Labor Front runs parallel to the field organization of the Hitler party - as we have already pointed out - and cooperates closely with it. The back-bone of its organization

c) Shop Cell Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Betriebsblockobmann der D.A.F.),

The Shop Delegates are divided into four categories:

Category A in establishments with from 6 to 20 workers
Category B in establishments with from 21 to 200 workers
Category C in establishments with from 201 to 1,600 workers
Category D in establishments with over 1,600 workers

The Shop Delegates' Organization covers 3 types of establishment employing labor: industrial, commercial and artisan (Handwerk). The administrative superior of the Shop Delegate of the Labor Front, in the over-all scheme of party organization, is the political leader of the Party Local or Community Group (Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.), whereas in the detailed plan of the Labor Front itself his superior is the Local Delegate of the latter (Ortsobmann der D.A.F.), who is attached to the office of the leader of the Party Local.

The organization plans for the staffs of the four categories of shop delegates are given on the following pages:

Category "A", establishment with 6-20 employees.

Leader of a Local of the N.S. Party
(Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

Local Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Ortsobmann der D.A.F.)

----------Plant Manager
(Betriebsfuehrer)

Class A Shop Delegate of the German Labor Front.
(Betriebsobmann A der D.A.F.

Supervisor for Labor Protection (Arbeitsschutzwalter) | Youth Supervisor (Jugendwalter) | Sport Supervisor (Sportwalter) | Supervisor of Women (Frauenwalterin)

Youth Matron
(Jugendwalterin)

In the case of commercial and craft establishments the organization plan is as follows:

Leader of a Local of the N.S. Party
(Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

The street cell delegate (Strassenzellenobmann der D.A.F.) is the administrative subordinate of the political leader of his party cell (Zellenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) in the over-all scheme of party organization, while in the detailed plan of the Labor Front itself he reports to the Local Delegate of the latter (Ortsobmann der D.A.F.). The cell delegate of the Labor Front has the following duties:

a) to carry out all orders from his superiors,

b) to keep the block delegates of the Labor Front under his orders informed on current developments and to instruct them in the proper performance of their duties,

c) to arrange evening demonstrations for propaganda purposes,

d) to co-operate closely with the political leaders of the party,

e) to maintain a card index of the officials responsible to him,

f) to train all members of his cell in the principles of National Socialism.

In addition, he is obliged to inform the authorities about all persons disseminating politically harmful information.

The next post in the organizational scheme of the Labor Front is that of Local Delegate (Ortsobmann der D.A.F.), or Leader of the Local Administration (Ortswaltung), who is attached to staff of the Leader of a Party Local (Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.). The Local Administration is the lowest ranking unit (Dienststelle) in the territorial structure of the Labor Front and covers the same area as the Party Local or Community Group. In this unit the organizational set-up which unites members of the "Labor Front" in accordance with their places of residence is co-ordinated with that uniting them on the basis of their place of employment.

B. The "Labor Front" in the Workshops

As previously mentioned, the National Socialist Shop Delegates' Organization (N.S. Betriebszellenorganisation - N.S.B.O.) was established as a basic unit within the Hitler party in order to make possible the exercise of individual guardianship and control over every employer and employee in every independent establishment. This organization is set up so that it has 3 and in some cases 4 levels in the transmission of authority, which are, reading from the top down:

a) Shop Delegate of the German Labor Front (Betriebsobmann der D.A.F.),

b) Chief Delegate of a Shop Cell of the German Labor Front (Hauptbetriebszellenobmann der D.A.F.),

Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Vocational Training (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Berufserziehung)	Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Public Health (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Volksgesundheit)	Assistants (Mitarbeiter)	Youth Matron (Jugendwalterin)

Supervisor of Women (Frauenwalterin)	Supervisor of Homesteads Heimstaettenwalter)	Supervisor of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (K.D.F. Wart)	Supervisor of Sports (Sportwart)
Deputy Leader of Women's Labor Group (Vertreterin der Werkfrauengruppenfuehrerin)	Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Healthful Homes (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Gesundes Wohnen)	Work Platoon of the "Strength Through Joy" Labor Group (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe K.D.F.)	Supervisor of Sport Training (Sportuebungswart)
			Supervisor of Sport Competition (Sportwettkampfwart)

Shop Blocks 1,2,3, etc. (Betriebsblock)

Category "C", establishment with 201-1600 employees

Leader of a Local of the N.S. Party
(Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

Local Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Ortsobmann der D.A.F.)

Plant Manager
(Betriebsfuehrer)

Class C Shop Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Betriebsobmann C der D.A.F.)

Vocational Supervisor (Berufswalter)	Health Supervisor (Gesundheitswalter)	Supervisor for Labor Protection (Arbeitsschutzwalter)	Youth Supervisor (Jugendwalter)

Local Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Ortsobmann der D.A.F.)

Local Supervisor for Trade (Ortswalter des Handels)	Local Supervisor for Crafts (Ortshandwerkmeister)
Supervisor of Special trade Group (Fachgruppenwalter)	Supervisor of Special Trade Group (Fachgruppenwalter)
Supervisor of Special Trade Group (Fachgruppenwalter)	Supervisor of Special Trade Group (Fachgruppenwalter)
etc.	etc.

Plant Manager
(Betriebsfuehrer)

Class A Shop Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Betriebsobmann A der D.A.F.)

Supervisor for Labor Protection (Arbeitsschutzwalter)	Youth Supervisor (Jugendwalter) Youth Matron (Jugendwalterin)	Sport Supervisor (Sportwart)	Womens' Superintendent (Frauenwalterin)

Category "B", establishment with 21-200 employees

Leader of a Local of the N.S. Party
(Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

Local Delegate of the German Labor Front.
(Ortsobmann der D.A.F.)

Plant Manager
(Betriebsfuehrer)

Class B Shop Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Betriebsobmann B der D.A.F.)

Vocational Supervisor (Berufswalter)	Health Supervisor (Gesundheits-walter)	Supervisor for Labor Protection (Arbeitsschutz-walter)	Youth Supervisor (Jugendwalter)

Category "D", establishment with over 1600 employees

Leader of a Local of the N.S. Party
(Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

Local Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Ortsobmann der D.A.F.)

----------Plant Manager
(Betriebsfuehrer)

Class D Shop Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Betriebsobmann D der D.A.F.)

Vocational Supervisor (Berufswalter)

Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Vocational Training (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Berufserziehung)

Health Supervisor (Gesundheitswalter)

Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Public Health (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Volksgesundheit)

Supervisor for Labor Protection (Arbeitsschutzwalter)

Assistants (Mitarbeiter)

Youth Supervisor (Jugendwalter)

Youth Matron (Jugendwalterin)

Supervisor of Women (Frauenwalterin)

Deputy Leader of Women's Labor Group (Vertreterin der Werkfrauengruppenfuehrerin)

Women's Labor Group (Werkfrauengruppe)

Supervisor of Homesteads (Heimstaettenwalter)

Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Healthful Homes (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Gesundes Wohnen)

Supervisor of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (K.D.F. Wart)

Supervisor of Popular Education (Volksbildungswart)

Supervisor of Recreation after Work (Feierabendwart)

Supervisor of the "Beauty of Labor" Movement (Wart: Schoenhirt der Arbeit)

Supervisor of Travel, Hiking and Vacations (Wart: Reisen, Wandern, Urlaub)

Supervisor of Hiking (Wanderwart)

Supervisor of the "Strength Through Joy" Cars (K.D.F. Wagenwart)

Work Platoon of the "Strength Through Joy" Labor Group (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe K.D.F.)

Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Vocational Training (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Berufserziehung)	Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Public Health (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Volksgesundheit)	Assistants (Mitarbeiter)	Youth Matron (Jugendwalterin)

Supervisor of Women (Frauenwalterin)	Supervisor of Homesteads (Heimstaettenwalter)	Supervisor of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (K.D.F. Wart)	Supervisor of Travel, Hiking and Vacations (Wart: Reisen, Wandern, Urlaub)
Deputy Leader of Women's Labor Group (Vertreterin der Werkfrauengruppenfuehrerin)	Work Platoon of the Labor Group for Healthful Homes (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe Gesundes Wohnen)	Supervisor of Popular Education (Volksbildungswart)	Supervisor of Hiking (Wanderwart)
Women's Labor Group (Werkfrauengruppe)	Press Supervisor (Pressewalter)	Supervisor of Recreation after Work (Feierabendwart)	Supervisor of the "Strength Through Joy" Cars (K.D.F. Wagenwart)
Supervisor of Sports (Sportwart)		Supervisor of the "Beauty of Labor" Movement (Wart: Schoenheit der Arbeit)	Work Platoon of the "Strength Through Joy" Labor Group (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe K.D.F.)
Supervisor of Sport Training (Sportuebungswart)		Propaganda Supervisor (Propagandawalter)	Supervisor of Radio Broadcasts (Funkwalter)
Supervisor of Sport Competition (Sportwettkampfwart)			

Work Platoon of the Labor Group for "Press, Propaganda, Engineering" (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe: "Presse, Propaganda, Technik")

Shop Cells 1,2, etc. (Betriebszelle)

Shop Blocks 1,2,3,4,5, etc. (Betriebsblock)

promulgator of National Socialist ideology among the employees, organizes drives for party projects, collects dues, etc. Under his special care are women employed in the factory or workers' wives who stay at home.

To perform all these duties every shop delegate of the German Labor Front has his own staff of party collaborators at his disposal.

The second highest position in the plan of organization of the Labor Front, but only in the case of large plants employing over 1,600 employees, is the Chief Shop Cell Delegate (Hauptbetriebszellenobmann der D.A.F.). Under his supervision are from 8 to 15 shop cells. His staff is in general composed of 4 assistants or deputies in charge of the following sections: Vocational Training, Youth, Women Workers and "Strength Through Joy" (Kraft dur Freude).

Together with his assistants he has the privilege of being a representative of party sovereignty. The Shop Cell Delegate (Betriebszellenobmann der D.A.F.) looks after the individual blocks which form part of his cell and which correspond to the different departments of the establishment in question. The leader of the smallest organizational group is the Shop Block Delegate of the N.S. Party "(Betriebsblockobmann der N.S.D.A.P.). The Shop Blocks are composed of from 15 to a maximum of 20 employees and they should whenever possible correspond to the subsections or work gangs of a given establishment. In a factory where the workers are women, the Block Delegate as well as the members of the Block are women. The task of a Shop Block Delegate is the education of the establishment's employees in the spirit of the Hitler ideology; he is their constant adviser in all matters pertaining to the work of the establishment. In general matters, especially when they apply to activities outside the factory he directs the members of the block to the respective territorial or field leader of the "Labor Front" in their place of residence, i.e., the Street Block Delegate (Strassenblockobmann der D.A.F.). In this sector the strictest co-operation of these two confidential party workers is the rule, and involves especially a mutual supplementing of information contained in their respective card indexes. Hence each individual worker is subject to a dual control, - a) in his place of employment, i.e., the shop or other establishment, and b) in his place of residence, i.e., his home.

C. Higher Authorities

In accordance with the extent of the duties of the Shop Delegates of the "Labor Front" and its other leaders in the field the various administrative offices of the German Labor Front are built into the framework of the party organization in the field. Reading from top to bottom, they are:

1) central authorities: the Reich Organization Leader of the N.S. Party (Der Reichsorganisationsleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) is

*Translator's Note:- Apparently an oversight of the author. It should read D.A.F. and not N.S.D.A.P., as it is the German Labor Front which has Shop Block Delegates and not the N.S. Party.

Supervisor of Sports (Sportwart)	Press Supervisor (Pressewalter)	Propaganda Supervisor (Propaganda-walter)	Supervisor of Radio Broadcasts (Funkwalter)

Supervisor of Sport Training (Sportuebungs-wart)

Supervisor of Sport Competition (Sportwettkampfwart)

Work Platoon of the Labor Group for "Press, Propaganda, Engineering" (Werkschar Arbeitsgruppe: "Presse, Propaganda, Technik")

*Main Shop Cell Leaders, 1,2,3, etc. (Hauptbetriebszellenleiter)

Deputy for Vocational Training (Beauftragter fuer Berufs-erziehung)	Deputy for Youth (Beauftragter fuer Jugend)	Deputy for Women Workers (Beauftragter fuer Frauen)	Deputy for the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (Beauftragter fuer K.D.F.)

Shop Cells 1,2, etc. (Betriebszelle)

Shop Blocks 1,2,3,4,5, etc. (Betriebsblock)

*Translator's note:- The title "Hauptbetriebszellenleiter used on this single occasion is apparently an oversight of the author. A study of the entire chapter reveals clearly that the title "Hauptbetriebszellen-obmann", or Chief Shop Cell Delegate, as used on pages 62, 70 and 84 and especially in the description on page 70, should have been used here also.

Only regular members of the party are appointed as shop delegates. They must be politically reliable and of pure German blood. The shop delegate is jointly responsible with the plant manager (either appointed or owner) for strict fulfilment of the orders of the Labor Front authorities; he must see to it that all regulations of the establishment are enforced with due concern for the Hitler principles; he is the arbiter in all disagreements between the employees and the management; he must be present during plant inspection by the party authorities; he reports regularly on the political situation in the establishments; he reports without delay persons who spread detrimental rumors; he is the permanent

10) Youth Administration
(Jugendamt),

11) Bureau of Homesteads
(Heimstaettenamt),

12) Citizen's Aid Bureau
(Amt fuer Selbsthilfe),

13) Office for Women's Affairs
(Frauenamt),

14) Public Health Office
(Amt fuer Volksgesundheit),

The Special Bureaus in the second group cover the following branches of manufacturing and economic activity:

1) Food and Consumption
(Nahrung und Genuss),

2) Textiles
(Textil),

3) Clothing
(Bekleidung),

4) Building and Construction
(Bau),

5) Wood Products
(Holz),

6) Iron and Metals
(Eisen und Metall),

7) Chemistry
(Chemie),

8) Printing
(Druck),

9) Paper
(Papier),

10) Transportation and Public Utilities
(Verkehr- und oeffentliche Betriebe),

11) Mining
(Bergbau),

12) Banking and Insurance
(Banken und Versicherungen),

also the Leader of the German Labor Front (Leiter der D.A.F.) with his Reich Administration of the German Labor Front and its Special Bureaus (Reichsleitung der D.A.F. - Fachaemter),

2) the District Administration of the German Labor Front (Gauwaltung der D.A.F.), subordinated to the Gauleiter or District Leader of the N.S. Party (Gauleiter der N.S.D.A.P.),

3) the County Administration of the German Labor Front (Kreiswaltung der D.A.F.), subordinated to the County Leader of the N.S. Party (Kreisleiter der N.S.D.A.P.),

4) the Local Administration of the German Labor Front (Ortswaltung der D.A.F.), subordinated to the Political Leader of the Party Local (Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.),

The Reich (or Central) Administration of the German Labor Front (Reichsleitung der D.A.F.) is composed of the following:

a) administrative and special sections, and

b) Special Bureaus (for branches of manufacturing, trades, etc.) (Fachaemter).

The sections in the first group are:

1) Office for Leaders (Fuehreramt),

2) Personnel Office (Personalamt),

3) Office for Organization (Organisationsamt),

4) Treasury (Schatzamt),

5) Social Welfare Office (Sozialamt),

6) Reich Office for Training (Reichsschulungsamt),

7) Office for Propaganda and Press (Amt fuer Propaganda und Presse),

8) Office for the Trade and Professional Press (Amt fuer Fach- und Berufspresse),

9) Legal Division (Rechtsabteilung),

District Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Gauobmann der D.A.F.)

Supreme Court of Honor and Disciplinary Actions (Oberster Ehren- u. Disziplinarhof)
Court of Honor and for Disciplinary Actions (Ehren- u. Disziplinargericht)

N.S. League for Trades and Professions (N.S.B.O.)
Crafts and Commerce (Handwerk u. Handel)

Labor and Economic Council (Arbeits- und Wirtschaftsrat)

Labor Chamber (Arbeitskammer)

Economic Chamber (Wirtschaftskammer)

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 1
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 1)

Field of Endeavor, or Section 1 (Arbeitsgebiet 1)

Organization (Organisation)

Personnel (Personal)

Labor Platoon and Training (Werkschar u. Schulung)

Assignments (Aufgaben)
Office Manager (Geschaefts-fuehrer)
Office of the District Delegate (Buero des Gauobmanns)

Field of Endeavor, or Section 2 (Arbeitsgebiet 2)

Propaganda (Propaganda)

Press (Presse)

District Commissioner (Gausachwalter)

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 2
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 2)

Field of Endeavor or Section 1 (Arbeitsgebiet 1)

Legal Aid (Rechtsberatung)

Social Self-responsibility and Organization (Soziale Selbstverantwortung u. Gestaltung)

Women (Frauen)

Youth (Jugend)

Field of Endeavor or Section 2 (Arbeitsgebiet 2)

Agriculture (Landwirtschaft)

Food and Consumption (Nahrung und Genuss)

Field of Endeavor or Section 3 (Arbeitsgebiet 3)

Textiles (Textil)

Clothing and Leather (Bekleidung und Leder)

Field of Endeavor or Section 4 (Arbeitsgebiet 4)

Mining (Bergbau)

Stone- and Earthenware (Stein und Erde)

Iron and Metals (Eisen und Metall)

13) Professions
(freie Berufe),

14) Agriculture
(Landwirtschaft),

15) Leather
(Leder),

16) Stone and Earthenware
(Stein und Erde),

17) Trade and Commerce
(Handel),

18) Handicrafts
(Handwerk),

The 18 Special Bureaus listed above exercise authority over all enterprises and establishments in the individual industrial branches together with all the workers, officials and employers engaged in them. The organization structure in the field is of the vertical or military type (sind regional untergegliedert) throughout the entire Reich.

The highest office in the organization structure of the German Labor Front in the field, subordinated only to the central administration, is the District Administration (Gauwaltung der D.A.F.). In the framework of the field organization of the N.S. Party this office is administratively subordinated to the respective district leader of the party (Gauleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) and operates as part of his staff (see previous chapter). On the other hand it exercises control over the County Administrations of the Labor Front (Kreiswaltung der D.A.F.), which are closely integrated with the County Administrations of the N.S. Party (Kreisleitung der N.S.D.A.P.). The leader of the District Administration of the Labor Front, or the District Delegate (Gauobmann der D.A.F.), is a party member.

The organization chart of his administration follows (the names of the individual offices and sections are given in German after their English equivalents);

Reich Organization Leader of the National Socialist German Labor Party and Leader of the German Labor Front
(Reichsorganisationsleiter der N.S.D.A.P. und Leiter der Deutschen Arbeitsfront)

The District Administration of the German Labor Front
(Die Gauwaltung der D.A.F.)
subordinate to the political District (Gau) Leader of the N.S. Party
(unterstellt dem politischen Gauleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

District Administration of the German Labor Front
(Gauwaltung der D.A.F.)

County Administration of the German Labor Front
(Kreiswaltung der D.A.F.)
subordinate to the County Leader of the N.S. Party
(untersteht dem Kreisleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

County Delegate of the German Labor Front
(Kreisobmann der D.A.F.)

N.S. League for Trades
and Professions
(N.S.B.O.)

Crafts and Commerce
(Handwerk u. Handel)

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 1
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 1)

Field of Endeavor, or Section 1 (Arbeitsgebiet 1)		Field of Endeavor, or Section 2 (Arbeitsgebiet 2)	County Commissioner (Kreissachwalter)
Organization (Organisation)	Assignments (Aufgaben)	Propaganda (Propaganda)	
Personnel (Personal)	Office Manager (Geschaeftsfuehrer)	Press (Presse)	
Labor Platoon and Training (Werkschar u. Schulung)	Office of the County Delegate (Buero des Kreisobmanns)		

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 2
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 2)

Field of Endeavor or Section 1 (Arbeitsgebiet 1)	Field of Endeavor or Section 2 (Arbeitsgebiet 2)	Field of Endeavor or Section 3 (Arbeitsgebiet 3)	Field of Endeavor or Section 4 (Arbeitsgebiet 4)
Legal Aid (Rechtsberatung)	Agriculture (Landwirtschaft)	Textiles (Textil)	Mining (Bergbau)
Social Self-responsibility and Organization (Soziale Selbstverantwortung u. Gestaltung)	Food and Consumption (Nahrung und Genuss)	Clothing and Leather (Bekleidung und Leder)	Stone- and Earthenware (Stein und Erde)
Women (Frauen)			Iron and Metals (Eisen und Metall)
Youth (Jugend)			

Field of Endeavor or Section 5	Field of Endeavor or Section 6	Field of Endeavor or Section 7	Field of Endeavor or Section 8
Building and Construction (Bau)	Printing and Paper (Druck u. Papier)	German Handicrafts (Das Deutsche Handwerk)	Power, Traffic, Administration (Energie, Verkehr, Verwaltung)
Forestation and Wood Products (Wald u. Holz)	Chemistry (Chemie)	German Trade and Commerce (Das Deutsche Handel)	Professions (Freie Berufe)
			Banking and Insurance (Banken u. Versicherung)

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 3
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 3)

"Strength Through Joy" Section (Arbeitsgebiet K.D.F.) District Commissioner for the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (Gauwart K.D.F.)		Public Health (Volksgesundheit)	Vocational Training and Plant Managers (Berufserziehung u. Betriebsfuehrer)
German Popular Education Program (Deutsches Volksbildungswerk	Travel, Hiking and Vacations (Reisen, Wandern, Urlaub)	Homesteads (Heimstaetten)	Technical Sciences (Technische Wissenschaften)
Recreation after Work (Feierabend)	Sports (Sport)	House and Home (Haus und Heim)	
"Beauty of Labor" Movement (Schoenheit der Arbeit)	"Strength Through Joy" Cars (K.D.F. Wagen)		
	Treasury of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (Kasse der K.D.F.)		

The County Delegate of the Labor Front ("Kreisobmann der D.A.F.") belongs to the corps of political leaders (Politischer Leiter) of the party and must be a party member. His staff works within the framework of the county administration of the N.S. party itself.

The organization chart of this office follows:

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 3
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 3)

Recreation after Work (Feierabend)	Sports (Sport)
"Beauty of Labor" Movement (Schoenheit der Arbeit)	"Strength Through Joy" Cars (K.D.F. Wagen)
	Treasury of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (Kasse der K.D.F.)

The sphere of operations of the Local Administration of the Labor Front is the same as that of the corresponding Party Local (Ortsgruppenleitung der N.S.D.A.P.) and in the framework of the party organization it is subordinated to the political leader of the latter (Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.).

The chief of the local office of the German Labor Front, or local Delegate, is called "Ortsobmann der D.A.F.", has the title of "political leader" (Politischer Leiter) and must be a member of the party. His staff functions within the framework of the Party Local administration. This office (Dienststelle) is the lowest in the field organization of the "Labor Front". From it originate the lines of action of the D.A.F. into the places of residence of its members and also into the establishments where they work.

The organization plan of the executive offices of the Leader of the Local Administration of the German Labor Front follows:

District Administration of the German Labor Front
(Kreiswaltung der D.A.F.)

Local Administration of the German Labor Front
(Ortswaltung der D.A.F.)

subordinate to the Leader of the Local of the N.S. Party
(untersteht dem Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

N.S. League for Trades and Professions
(N.S.B.O)

Field of Endeavor or Section 5	Field of Endeavor or Section 6	Field of Endeavor or Section 7	Field of Endeavor or Section 8
Building and Construction (Bau)	Printing and Paper (Druck u. Papier)	German Handicrafts (Das Deutsche Handwerk)	Power, Traffic, Administration (Energie, Verkehr, Verwaltung)
Forestation and Wood Products (Wald u. Holz)	Chemistry (Chemie)	German Trade and Commerce (Das Deutsche Handel)	Professions (Freie Berufe)
			Banking and Insurance (Banken u. Versicherung)

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 3
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 3)

"Strength Through Joy" Section
(Arbeitsgebiet K.D.F.)
County Commissioner for the "Strength Through Joy" Movement
(Kreiswart K.D.F.)

German Popular Education Program
(Deutsches Volksbildungswerk)

Travel, Hiking and Vacations
(Reisen, Wandern, Urlaub)

Public Health
(Volksgesundheit)

Homesteads
(Heimstaetten)

House and Home
(Haus und Heim)

Vocational Training and Plant Managers
(Berufserziehung u. Betriebsfuehrer)

Technical Scieneces
(Technische Wissenschaften)

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 3
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 3)

Recreation after Work (Feierabend)	Sports (Sport)
"Beauty of Labor" Movement (Schoenheit der Arbeit)	"Strength Through Joy" Cars (K.D.F. Wagen)
	Treasury of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (Kasse der K.D.F.)

The sphere of operations of the Local Administration of the Labor Front is the same as that of the corresponding Party Local (Ortsgruppenleitung der N.S.D.A.P.) and in the framework of the party organization it is subordinated to the political leader of the latter (Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.).

The chief of the local office of the German Labor Front, or local Delegate, is called "Ortsobmann der D.A.F.", has the title of "political leader" (Politischer Leiter) and must be a member of the party. His staff functions within the framework of the Party Local administration. This office (Dienststelle) is the lowest in the field organization of the "Labor Front". From it originate the lines of action of the D.A.F. into the places of residence of its members and also into the establishments where they work.

The organization plan of the executive offices of the Leader of the Local Administration of the German Labor Front follows:

District Administration of the German Labor Front
(Kreiswaltung der D.A.F.)

Local Administration of the German Labor Front
(Ortswaltung der D.A.F.)

subordinate to the Leader of the Local of the N.S. Party
(untersteht dem Ortsgruppenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.)

N.S. League for Trades and Professions
(N.S.B.O)

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 1
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 1)

Field of Endeavor, or Section 1 (Arbeitsgebiet 1)		Field of Endeavor, or Section 2 (Arbeitsgebiet 2)	Local Administrator (Ortssachwalter)
Organization (Organisation)	Assignments (Aufgaben)	Propaganda (Propaganda)	
Labor Platoon and Training (Werkschar u. Schulung)	Office Manager (Geschaefts-fuehrer)	Press (Presse)	
	Office of the Local Delegate (Buero des Ortsobmannes)		

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 2
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 2)

Field of Endeavor, or Section 1 (Arbeitsgebiet 1)	Field of Endeavor, or Section 2 (Arbeitsgebiet 2)	
	Commissioner for Professional Competition and Production Competition among Plants (Sachbearbeiter fuer Berufs-wettkampf, Leistungswettkampf der Betriebe)	German Handicrafts (Das Deutsche Handwerk)
Women (Frauen)		German Trade and Commerce (Das Deutsche Handel)
Youth (Jugend)		

Main Field of Endeavor, or Department 3
(Hauptarbeitsgebiet 3)

Supervisor of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (K.D.F. Wart)		Homesteads (Heimstaetten)	Vocational Training and Plant Managers (Berufserziehung u. Betriebsfuehrer)
German Popular Education Program (Deutsches Volks-bildungswerk)	Travel, Hiking and Vacations (Reisen, Wandern, Urlaub)	House and Home (Haus und Heim)	
Recreation after Work (Feierabend)	Sports (Sport)		
	"Strength Through Joy" Cars (K.D.F. Wagen)		

Cell Leader of the N.S. Party (Zellenleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) in authority (uebergeordnet)	Shop Delegate of the German Labor Front (Betriebsobmann der D.A.F.)
Street Cell Delegate of the German Labor Front (Strassenzellenobmann der D.A.F.)	Work Platoon Leader Werkscharfuehrer)
Block Leader of the N.S. Party (Blockleiter der N.S.D.A.P.) in authority (uebergeordnet)	Chief Delegate of a Shop Cell of the German Labor Front (Hauptbetriebszellenobmann der D.A.F.)
Street Block Delegate of the German Labor Front (Strassenblockobmann der D.A.F.)	Shop Cell Delegate of the German Labor Front (Betriebszellenobmann der D.A.F.)
	Shop Block Delegate of the German Labor Front (Betriebsblockobmann der D.A.F.)

D. Membership in the "Labor Front"

The German Labor Front distinguishes between two kinds of membership:
a) individual membership (Einzelmitgliedschaft)
b) corporate membership (korporative Mitgliedschaft)

All German workers who are German subjects and who also possess full rights of German citizenship (Deutsche Staatsangehoerigkeit und das Reichsbuergerrecht) can be individual members of the Labor Front. The organization does not formally recognize compulsory membership (Zwangsmitgliedschaft). The Labor Front is founded on the same principles as is the National Socialist party. The principle of voluntary recruiting (Freiwilligenprinzip) enables the Labor Front - according to Hitler's contention - to achieve a continuous selection of its members (dauernde Auslese der Mitglieder). In this connection, all leaders of the administrative units of the Labor Front, from the smallest units to the most important, are individual members of the Labor Front. By this method the N.S. Party, carefully watching over the entire organization of D.A.F. activity, has the opportunity of carefully selecting people for this responsible work. It is not necessary to add that to obtain individual membership rights in the D.A.F. is possible only after a detailed investigation of the prospective member by the party.

The corporate membership is a looser form of uniting a given individual with the organization. It is an indirect membership. Anyone who belongs to a trade organization or union which forms part of the D.A.F. is ipso facto a member of the "Labor Front". A "corporate member" may of course apply for "individual membership".

The following are corporate members, among others:

1) members of the German Chamber of Culture (Reichskulturkammer),

2) members of the Reich Farm and Food Guild (Reichsnaehrstand),

3) members of the Reich League of Certified Agronomists (Reichsbund deutscher Diplomlandwirte),

4) members of the Organization for Industrial Economy (Organisation der gewerblichen Wirschaft),

5) members of the Council of Experts on Public Health of the N.S. Party, the Labor Front and the N.S. German Medical Society (der Sachverstaendigen-Beirat fuer Volksgesundheit der N.S.D.A.P. und D.A.F. - N.S. Aerztebund),

6) members of the N.S. Bar Association (N.S. Rechtswahrerbund)

7) members of the Reich League of Civil Service Employees (Reichsbund der deutschen Beamten),

8) members of the National Socialist Teachers' League (N.S. Lehrerbund),

9) members of the Reich League of the Deaf (Reichsbund der deutschen Schwerhoerigen),

10) members of the Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst),

11) members of the Union of Workers for the German Armed Forces (D.A.F. - Deutsche Wehrmacht),

12) members of the various Nurses' Unions (Schwesternverbaende).

With few exceptions, we do not know the number of persons belonging to the above organizations, which are corporate members of the German Labor front. In the pamphlet "Five Years of National Socialist Organization of Civil Service Employees" ("Fuenf Jahre National Socialistischer Beamteneinheits-organisation"), published in 1938, Hermann Neef, the leader of the Reich League of Civil Service Employees (Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten) gives the membership of the League as 1,330,000.

The administration of the National Socialist Teachers' League (N.S. Lehrerbund) in its publication of the year 1939: "Ten Years of the National Socialist Teachers' League ("10 Jahre N.S.L.B. 1929-1939") gives its membership as 350,000 persons.

E. <u>The number of N.S. Party workers in the D.A.F.</u>

In the analysis which follows we shall take into consideration first of all the class of <u>individual</u> members of the D.A.F. those who, being in large part members of the National Socialist party, of their own volition pursue political activity in accordance with Hitler ideology. It is possible to derive the total number of all individual members of the "Labor

Front" from various statements of official representatives of the highest party authorities. For instance, during the "Labor Holiday" celebrations on May 1, 1938 in Berlin the chief of the Labor Front, Reichsorganisationsleiter Dr. Ley, reported to Hitler that "without taking into consideration the newly acquired eastern territories - Austria -- over 20,000,000 individual members have joined the "German Labor Front". (Dokumente des Dritten Reichs" - 1940.)

A few months later, i.e., in September 1938, during the Nuremberg Convention, in his speech which later was published in the official party publication "Official Report on the Events of the Reich Party Congress of 1938" ("Offizieller Bericht ueber den Verlauf des Reichsparteitages 1938"), published for the National Administration of the N.S.D.A.P. by th the Franz Eher Publishing Co. of Munich (Zentralleitung der N.S.D.A.P. Franz Eher Verlag - Muenchen), Ley quoted definite figures while talking about different stages in the development of the D.A.F.:

> "As early as 1933 we took over 5,500,000 volunteer individual members from the former trade unions. On the basis of voluntary applications this number has increased continually to its present enormous proportions. Year by year the figures are:
>
> in 1934 about 9 millions
> in 1935 about 11 millions
> in 1936 about 14 millions
> in 1937 about 18 millions
> in the beginning of 1938, 19,933,000.
>
> At the present time, including the new applicants from our restored eastern marches, the total number of individual members of the German Labor Front amounts to over 21 million persons. This figure obviously does not include the corporate members of the German Labor Front".

The results enumerated above, so advantageous to the party, can be explained by the favorable attitude of the working masses toward the Hitler regime. The increase in membership in the D.A.F., for example, was especially marked in 1936 and 1937, after the occupation of the Saar, the introduction of universal military service and the entry of German troops into the Rhine territory. Although voluntary joining is the basis of admission of individual members to the party and the organizations affiliated with it (including the D.A.F.), it might seem that particularly in the case of the organization of the Labor Front a certain pressure to join could easily have been exerted. In spite of this, however, in 1934 and 1935, following the first period of political organization of the N.S. party, the German worker in reality was not subjected to any undue pressure. In time even, having previously become accustomed to group activity in the trade unions from the time of the Weimar republic, but which did not give him any of the advantages he had expected, especially as regards unemployment, he began to feel quite comfortable in the D.A.F. organization, although the control exercised by the party and the limitations imposed by it started to increase. However, steady employment

gave him the possibility of an existence free from worry. In addition he had the opportunity to convince himself of the sometimes unexpected advantages which the party organization introduced into his life, as for instance through the medium of the facilities of the "Strength Through Joy" Movement (K.D.G.). Any change in attitude among the working-class could occur only during war-time, under the impact of war weariness, overwork or experiences at the front.

Naturally, in view of the drastic methods of a totalitarian state it can be assumed that in the ranks of the D.A.F. there are a great many persons who have joined the organization under pressure of circumstances. On the other hand the careful selection of D.A.F. workers for the executive positions in the organization justifies the assumption that at least the persons in these positions are completely imbued with the party ideology and the totalitarian doctrine of the Third Reich. Their number can serve as a measure of the spread of National Socialism in Germany.

From our previous analyses we recall that workers of the D.A.F. are attached to each cell of the N.S.D.A.P., first, as assistants in checking on the political beliefs of the population, and second, as liaison men with the rest of the Labor Front organization. Hence:

1)	to each of 481,375 party block leaders are attached at least 17 members of the D.A.F., or	6,746,250
2)	in each of 92,696 party cells there is active at least one delegate of the D.A.F., which gives	92,696
3)	each of the 28,149 local administrations employs 3 men connected with the D.A.F., or a total of	84,447
4)	also 3 D.A.F. workers are included in each of the 832 county administrations, or	2,446
	The total number of D.A.F. members acting on levels mentioned is:	6,925,859

In addition, the Labor Front has its own separate cells in the field and an entire organizational system in industrial establishments. Following is a detailed list of the positions in question:

1) Staff of the County Administration (Kreiswaltung)

2) Staff of the Local Administration (Ortswaltung)

3) Staff of the Shop Delegate (Betriebsobmann)

4) Shop Cell Delegates (Betriebszellenobmann)

5) Shop Block Delegates
(Betriebsblockobmann)

Because of the impossibility of giving even approximately the complements of the staffs of the individual sections involved, no attempt is made to estimate the staffs of the 40 District Administrations of the German Labor Front, each of which has 41 sections, and to which belong or to which are subordinated the following offices: The Supreme Court of Honor and Disciplinary Actions (Oberster Ehren- und Disziplinargericht), Labor and Economic Council (Arbeits- und Wirtschaftsrat), Economic Chamber (Wirtschaftskammer), Labor Chamber (Arbeitskammer).

In each of the 822 County Administrations there are 41 plant sections or bureaus. Assuming a minimum personnel for each section or bureau of 2 employees, i.e., a total of 82, and in addition one County Delegate of the German Labor Front, we obtain 83 per county, or a total for this category of 68,226 workers.

In each of the 28,149 Local Administrations there are 20 sections or bureaus. Assuming a minimum personnel for each section or bureau of 2 employees, i.e., a total of 40, and in addition one Local Delegate of the German Labor Front, we have 41 per Local, or a total for this category of 1,154,109 workers.

In order to establish the approximate number of persons employed on the staffs of the Shop Delegates we must distinguish among 3 kinds of establishments, i.e., categories A and B, each with a different complement, and C and D, each with the same complement. In addition we have to figure for every 20 employees one Shop Block Delegate, with an average of 6 blocks to every cell.

In category A we have, in accordance with the official German statistics (Statistisches Jahrbuch fuer das Deutsche Reich 1938), based upon the census of population and occupations in 1933, a total of 290,661 enterprises. The staff complement in this category, including the Shop Delegate himself, is 6 persons, which gives a total of 1,743,966 workers. Of the total number of enterprises mentioned above there are 114,739 large plants with a total of 2,375,745 employees. Counting one Block Delegate for every 20 employees, (there are approximately 15 to 20 men to a block) we get 118,787 Block Delegates, or a total of 1,862,753 persons in category A.

In category B we have 25,240 plants with a total of 2,377,276 workers. The staff complement, including the Shop Delegate, in this category numbers 14 persons, which gives a total of 353,360 persons.. Assuming a minimum of one Block Delegate for every 20 persons we get a total of 118,864 Block Delegates. Taking an average of 6 blocks (there are from 4 to 8 blocks in a cell) we get 19,811 Cell Delegates, which brings the grand total for category B to 492,035 persons.

In categories C and D we have 6,796 plants with 3,749,354 employees. The staff complement, together with the Shop Delegate, in these categories amounts to 24 persons, which gives a total of 163,104 persons. Taking an

average of 20 person to a block and of 6 blocks to a cell we obtain 31,245 Cell Delegates and 187,468 Block Delegates, or 218,713 persons, which together with the staffs of the Shop Delegates gives 381,817 persons.

Recapitulating the above figures:

in the County Administrations of the German Labor Front, . .	68,226	persons
in the Local Administrations of the German Labor Front,. .	1,154,109	persons
Class A Shop Delegates, their staffs and Shop Block Delegates	1,862,753	persons
Class B Shop Delegates, their staffs, Shop Cell Delegates and Shop Block Delegates	492,035	persons
Class C & D Shop Delegates, their staffs, Shop Cell Delegates and Shop Block Delegates	381,817	persons
Total	3,958,940	persons

The above mentioned workers in the ranks of the Labor Front organization are regarded by the party as among its most trusted members. They have the title of "Political Leader" ("Politischer Leiter") as proof of the party's confidence in them, they are temporary representatives of party sovereignty, are members of the party (Parteigenosse) and at the same time are individual members of the German Labor Front (Einzelmitglieder der DAF).

In the above calculation only the 322,697 larger plants with a total of 9,790,959 workers have been taken into consideration. The smaller enterprises to the number of 3,597,249, with 6,388,224 workers in all, are controlled directly by their respective Local Delegates of the German Labor Front and therefore are not included in our figures. In both of these categories combined the total number of employees was 16,179,183, according to the official German statistics for 1933 (Statistisches Jahrbuch fuer das Deutsche Reich, 1938).

We do not have the detailed figures from the last census of 1939 for the different trades and professions. We have at our disposal only an excerpt from the monthly publication "Wirtschaft und Statistik" (October 1941 issue), which appeared in the "Berliner Boersen - Zeitung" in 1941. According to these figures, the total number of workers employed in establishments of the above categories in 1939 was 23,353,000, i.e., an increase of 7,157,817 over the total for 1933 given above. Furthermore, the percentage of party officials of the German Labor Front to the total number of employees increased considerably during the last years before the war. Under the influence of war recent experiences in the economic field in Germany have created a tendency to liquidate small industrial enterprises in favor of large ones; because of this, the organization

of the party in the industrial sector in the last few years before the war and during the war itself has had to expand considerably. Another reason for this expansion was the necessity of strengthening the home front in connection with the war. Taking all these facts into consideration the conclusion is inevitable that the estimate of the number of party members active in the Labor Front is an extremely conservative one and in all probability is far below the actual figure for the present time.

V. THE STORM TROOPS (S.A.)

The origin of the organization of the Storm Troops (S.A. - Sturmabeteilungen) dates back to August 3, 1921, when, for the purpose of protecting its meetings and assemblies from being broken up by its political enemies, the National Socialist German Workers' party organized its own special fighting units. The official name "Storm Troops" was conferred upon them 3 months later, when on November 4th Hitler's assault units had to storm the assembly hall in Munich, which had been occupied during a National Socialist convention by the Socialists. During the years of political struggle of the party the Storm Troops grew steadily along with the party itself and in the period just before its advent to power in Germany had attained the dimensions of a veritable army, numbering about 300,000 men.

The extraordinary increase in the ranks of the Storm Troops after the new regime came to power brought their number to 2,500,000 in December 1933. The Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops at that time, Roehm, gave this figure officially to representatives of foreign powers and to foreign press correspondents. Shortly before the events of June, 1934 the Storm Troops numbered almost 3,000,000 men. Only these events and, as an outcome of them, the separation from the Storm Troops of the so-called special "protective squads" or Elite Guards (Schutzstaffeln - SS), which will be discussed in the next chapter, and also the introduction of universal military service on March 16, 1935, acted to a certain extent as a brake on the further growth of the S.A.

By the decree of December 1, 1933, supplemented by the amendment of July 3, 1934, the brown-shirt army, as the chief fighting arm of the National Socialist party, was promoted, on the basis of equality with the party itself, to a position of leadership in the Reich, as "the guiding and moving force of the state" (die fuehrende und bewegende Kraft des Staates). In Hitler's own words:

> "The political organization of the party in the field directs and carries out the political program of the party. The brown-shirt army on the other hand is its instrument for training and educating the nation in a martial spirit in accordance with the ideology of the party. It is a volunteer political army which guarantees the existence of the party as such, as well as the benefits gained by the National Socialists revolution and the resurrection of the German nation. Its duty is to foster physical fitness, a martial spirit, and a willingness to fight, in its character of an internal political army."

In addition, by the decree of January 19, 1939, the brown troops were entrusted with the tasks of pre-induction training (Koerperliche Ertuechtigung) and of looking after persons discharged from the Army.

Admission to the Storm Troops is based strictly on voluntary applications. Applications from the ranks of the Hitler Youth are given consideration before all others. In addition, other volunteers are accepted subject to the following conditions:

1) the candidate must have completed his 18th year, "must be of unblemished character and must be ready for sacrifice and impersonal devotion to the idea of the Fuehrer and to the tasks awaiting him";

2) he must be of aryan origin and be a fully qualified German citizen (Reichsbuerger);

3) he must be worthy of admission to the ranks of the brown-shirt army;

4) he must be physically fit to fulfil his duties;

5) he must never have been sentenced in a court of law.

During the periods when they are performing their compulsory labor service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) and military service all the rights and duties of individual Storm Troopers are suspended, but their freely volunteered obligation to serve in the Storm Troop corps is not terminated.

Admission to the Storm Troops occurs in the following chronological order: the volunteer reports directly to the commander of the local Storm Troop company, and presents a written application emphasizing the fact that he is doing so voluntarily. After complying with the formal conditions for admission the applicant is incorporated into the Troop in the character of candidate (S.A. Anwaerter). After a six-month period of probation and after passing an examination he is definitely admitted to the ranks as a Storm Trooper (S.A.-Mann).

The party organ "Voelkischer Beobachter" of October 19, 1933 gave the following statistics of the age groups serving in the Storm Troops and pointed out that in the selection of candidates in the future there will be a definite intent to shift the center of gravity to the coming generation:

ages up to 30	79%
from 30 to 40	14%
from 40 to 45	3.5%
over 45	3.5%

The Berlin party organ "Der Angriff" published in 1933 a break-down of the individual members of the Storm Troops composing the Berlin group, according to their position in society:

Occupation	Berlin District East	Berlin District West	Average
Workmen	29%	9%	19%
Artisans and skilled workers (electricians, etc)	44%	33%	38.5%
Business-men, merchants, salespeople	17%	22%	19.5%
Government and municipal employees and university graduates	2%	16%	9%
(University graduates alone)			7%
Students	1%	11%	6%
Miscellaneous	7%	9%	8%

A. Organization Structure

The supreme commander of the Storm Troops is Adolf Hitler. They are under his direct orders. Under authority delegated by him the Storm Troops are commanded by their Chief of Staff (Chef des Stabes der S.A.) with the title of "Reich Leader" (Reichsleiter). The organization of units and their distribution throughout the territory of the Reich follows military lines. In different Storm Troop units the traditions of former Imperial regiments which were previously stationed in the same area are carefully preserved. The Storm Troops are divided into line units and special service units such as:

Mounted Storm Troops (Reiter S.A.)
Intelligence and Signal Corps* Storm Troops (Nachrichten S.A.)
Engineering Storm Troops (Pionier S.A.)
Replacement Storm Troops (Ersatzabteilung S.A.)
Naval Storm Troops (Marine S.A.)

The motorized Storm Troops were transferred to the special "National Socialist Motor Corps" (N.S.K.K.). The air force Storm Troops form a special "National Socialist Air Corps" (N.S.F.K.). The Elite Guards (SS - Schutzstaffeln) were detached from the Storm Troops and united in a separate organization. In addition, a special motorized formation was organized on the lines of Hitler's bodyguard, under the name S.A. "Feldherrnhalle" Regiment ("S.A. - Standarte "Feldhernnhalle") with its individual units located in Berlin, Munich, Hattingen, Krefeld, Stettin and Stuttgart.

*"Translator's Note: The Polish original translates "Nachrichten" as "Liaison", but a study of the U.S. War Department's Military Dictionary as well as of the numerical analysis of the "special services" on page 88 of the original points to the equivalent used here.

The organization of the Storm Troops covers the entire territory of the Reich and is built up in accordance with political and regional considerations (nach politischen und landsmannschaftlichen Gesichspunkten). The Storm Troops are subdivided into the following units, starting with the largest:

Gruppe	-	"group" or army corps*
Brigade	-	brigade
Standarte	-	regiment
Sturmbann	-	battalion
Sturm	-	company
Trupp	-	platoon
Schar	-	Squad

There are 25 of the largest units (without counting the new corps "Warthe" and "Vistula"). They are distributed over the territory of the Reich as follows (after each corps the area in which it is located is given in parentheses):

S.A. Corps "Alpenland" (provinces of Upper Danube, Salzburg, Tirol),
S.A. Corps "Bayer-Ostmark" (Lower Bavaria, Upper Palatinate, Upper Franconia),
S.A. Corps "Berlin-Brandenburg" (part of Brandenburg province and Berlin),
S.A. Corps "Donau" (Vienna and Lower Danube province),
S.A. Corps "Franken" (Central Franconia and Franconia bordering on the Main),
S.A. Corps "Hansa" (Hamburg and Mecklenburg),
S.A. Corps "Hessen" (part of the former Confederate state of Hesse-Upper Hesse and part of the province of Hess-Nassau)
S.A. Corps "Hochland" (Upper Bavaria and Suabia),
S.A. Corps "Kurpfalz" (the Rhenish Palatinate, the Saar Basin, Rhenish Hesse and northern Baden),
S.A. Corps "Mitte" (the province of Saxony and the former confederate state of Anhalt),
S.A. Corps "Niederrhein" (part of the Rhine province),
S.A. Corps "Niedersachsen" (part of Hanover province and of the former confederate state of Brunswick),
S.A. Corps "Nordmark" (the province of Schleswig-Holstein),
S.A. Corps "Nordsee" (part of Hanover province and of the former confederate state of Oldenburg, and the former Free City of Bremen),
S.A. Corps "Ostland" (East Prussia and the former Free City of Danzig),
S.A. Corps "Ostmark" (part of Brandenburg province and the remainder of the former border district or Mark of Brandenburg),
S.A. Corps "Pommern" (province of (Pomerania),
S.A. Corps "Sachsen" (former confederate state of Saxony),
S.A. Corps "Schlesien" (province of Silesia),

*Translator's note:- Although in the U.S. Army the next unit above the brigade is the division, the term "army corps" is used here because it is primarily a geographical subdivision, like the "gruppe", and because the latter, with from 3 to 7 brigades in it, each with from 3 to 9 regiments is larger in size and importance than our division.

S.A. Corps "Suedmark" (Carinthia and Styria),
S.A. Corps "Suedwest" (former confederate state of Baden, and Wurtemberg),
S.A. Corps "Sudeten" (former Czech district of Sudeten),
S.A. Corps "Thueringen" (Thuringia),
S.A. Corps "Westfalen" (province of Westphalia),
S.A. Corps "Westmark" (the southern part of the Rhein province and part of the province of Hesse-Nassau).

Depending on the age of its members the Storm Troops are divided into active and reserve units. The active Storm Troop units include men from 18 to 45 years of age, while the reserve units are made up of men over 45. In our analysis we shall consider only the active units.

The composition of individual units is as follows:

The S.A. Corps is composed of from 3 to 7 brigades (Brigade)
The S.A. brigade is composed of from 3 to 9 regiments (Standarte)
The S.A. regiment is composed of from 3 to 5 battalions (Sturmbann)
The S.A. battalion is composed of from 3 to 5 companies (Sturm)
The S.A. company is composed of from 3 to 4 platoons (Trupp)
The S.A. platoon is composed of from 3 to 4 squads (Schar)
The S.A. squad is composed of from 10 to 16 Storm Troopers (SA Mann).

Each corps has its "School" (Gruppenschule).

The organization chart of an S.A. Corps follows:

The Fuehrer (Der Fuehrer) - Supreme Leader of the Storm Troops (Oberster SA Fuehrer)

Chief of Staff of the Storm Troops
(Der Stabschef der SA).

Supreme Command of the Storm Troops
(Oberste SA Fuehrung).

25 S.A. Corps

The S.A. Corps
(Gruppe)

Corps Leader
(Gruppenfuehrer)

General Staff of the Corps — Corps School (Gruppenstab)

3 - 7 Brigades

The Brigade
(Brigade)

Brigade Leader
(Brigadefuehrer)

Brigade Staff
(Brigadestab)

3 - 9 Regiments

The Regiment
(Standarte)

Regimental Leader
(Standartenfuehrer)

Regimental Staff
(Standartenstab)

3 - 5 Battalions

The Battalion
(Sturmbann)

Battalion Leader
(Sturmbannfuehrer)

3 - 5 Companies

The Company
(Sturm)

Company Leader
(Sturmfuehrer)

3 - 4 Platoons

The Platoon
(Trupp)

Platoon Leader
(Truppenfuehrer)

3 - 4 Squads

The Squad
(Schar)

Squad Leader
(Scharfuehrer)

10 - 16 Storm Troopers
(SA Maenner)

Using in every case the lowest average complement for a given unit, we obtain the following figures:

1) In the smallest unit, i.e., the squad, there are on the average 13 men (regulations prescribe limits of 10 to 16 men). Taking the

minimum of 3 squads to a platoon and 3 platoons to a company, we obtain a total of 117 men as the minimum average for one company.

2) Taking an average of 4 companies (regulations prescribe 3 to 5) to one battalion we obtain a total of 468 men as the average minimum personnel of a battalion.

3) In 4 battalions, as an average for a regiment (regulations prescribe 3 to 5), there are 1,872 men. This figure therefore represents the approximate strength of one S.A. regiment.

4) The 6 regiments which on the average compose one brigade (regulations prescribe 3 to 9) contain 11,232 men, making this the average minimum composition of a brigade.

5) On the average 5 brigades (regulations prescribe 3 to 7) form one S.A. corps, i.e., the corps is composed of 56,160 men.

Finally, 25 S.A. corps, each 56,160 strong, give us an estimated total of 1,404,000 men in the line units of the Storm Troops.

Because details are not available, this total does not include all the staffs, from that of the commander-in-chief through those of the various corps and brigades to the regimental and battalion staffs, as well as the personnel of the corps schools (Gruppenschule).

To this figure have to be added the "special service" units and the so-called S.A. "Feldherrnhalle" Regiment.

Taking as a basis for our calculation, in accordance with the "Organization Manual of the N.S.D.A.P. for 1940" (Organizationsbuch der N.S.D.A.P. 1940), that each corps has one regiment of cavalry (we are given to understand that at present there is one cavalry regiment to each brigade) and one naval regiment, and that each brigade has one Intelligence and Signal Corps battalion, one Replacement battalion ("Ersatzabteilung", or "Replacement Section"; sometimes it is an "Ersatzstandarte" or "Replacement Regiment", of up to 12 companies), and one company of engineers, and assuming further the average peace-time strength of each unit, we obtain the following figures:

in 25 cavalry regiments, each with 10 squadrons or companies of 117 men	29,250 men
in 125 Intelligence and Signal Corps battalions of 350 men each	43,750 "
in 125 companies of engineers of 117 men each	14,625 "
in 125 Replacement battalions of 6 companies each (sometimes regiments of 12 companies each), with 117 men to a company..	87,750 "
in 25 naval regiments, each with 12 companies of 117 men	35,475 "
Total.	210,475 "

The S.A. "Feldherrnhalle" Regiment was built up to the dimensions of a motorized division (combined) containing, after the pattern of the regular army, panzer units (tanks), motorized riflemen, anti-aircraft artillery, intelligence detachments, anti-tank units, heavy machine-gun units, signal corps and engineering units, sanitation squads, ammunition repair shop, gasoline, provisions and other units. It numbers 10,500 men, more or less.

Adding together the three sub-totals above gives us a grand total for all the Storm Troops of approximately 1,625,000 men. This figure seems to be most exact. For example, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of May 25, 1942 in an article about the S.A. gives the present number of companies as 13,700. Multiplying this figure by the minimum possible average complement of 117 men to a company we obtain a total of 1,602,900 men.

As previously stated, the so-called "Reserve Storm Troops", composed of men over 45 years of age, have not been included in the above summary. In this category belong all members of the "Reich Veterans' League" (Der N.S. Reichskriegerbund) which some years ago was officially incorporated as the "Storm Troop Reserve". In a pamphlet entitled "Der N.S. Reichskriegerbund" the leader of this organization SS Corps Leader (SS Gruppenfuehrer) Wilhelm Reinhardt gives the total number of members as 2,307,250, grouped in 34,416 sections. This figure does not include the inhabitants of the Sudeten area and the Eastern March, i.e., Austria. Their present war-time duties include standing guard and maintenance of security at home and to a certain extent in occupied countries (public buildings, traffic arteries, bridges, etc.).

VI. THE ELITE GUARDS (S.S.)

The first organization nucleus of the Elite Guards dates back to the year 1923 when a combat unit was picked "for special assignments" from the ranks of the most trusted members of the Storm Troops, under the name "Hitler Shock Troop" (Stossstrupp Hitler). In 1925 the name of this unit was changed to "Protective Squad" (Schutzstaffel) whose members were individually responsible for the personal safety of Hitler. From this squad the present Elite Guard (SS) has developed in the course of years. Up to the year 1934 they were a part of the Storm Troops (S.A.). It was only after the events of June, 1934 (the murder of Roehm), in which the Elite Guard played the principal role, that they were withdrawn from the Storm Troops and made an independent basic unit of the National Socialist party with the task not only of "protecting the person of the leader Hitler" but in addition of "safeguarding the Reich internally". In the course of years these detachments under the command of their chief, Himmler, have grown to be a great police and political power, exceeding the fighting brown army in the ruthlessness of its behavior, and making use of the most refined methods of torture in exterminating their adversaries. The events of the war have greatly increased their field of action. At the side of the German army and of part of the Storm Troops, whether in the front lines or at the rear in occupied territory, they are exterminating the conquered populations with torture, firing-squad and gallows.

The selection of SS members by means of a detailed selective process created through their ideological convictions, common traits of character and thorough training a closely knit armed force. During the selection of candidates the proofs of descent from several generations of pure "German" blood are investigated by special commissions. Based on the premise that the members of the SS are to form for future generations of Germans a racially pure caste - a sort of monastic order, every member of the SS must, for instance, prior to his marriage present his future wife for an official detailed racial investigation. The same factor is emphasized during the training or preparation of a member, whether in party ideology, or in the use of arms, or in the various types of their special services. In addition, special emphasis is placed on developing the element of faithfulness and obedience to the "leader". The conviction that the National Socialist philosophy of life must be accepted wholeheartedly and unconditionally by everyone, and that only the National Socialist party has the right to rule, will develop in every member a blind obedience to the leader and a readiness to fulfill every order even at the risk of his life. One of the basic tasks of the Elite Guard was and is "to combat all forces inimical to the party and to the state, and above all the Jews, the Freemasons, the Jesuits, the Clergy engaging in politics, etc".

In accordance with the manifold tasks of the SS its interior organization was expanded.

The following officials and bureaus are subordinated to the "Reich Leader of the Elite Guard and Chief of German Police" (Reichsfuehrer SS und Chef der Deutschen Polizei), the Reich Leader (Reichsleiter) Heinrich Himmler:

A. his staff proper, composed of:

the chief of his personal staff,
the chief of his personal chancellery,
the Chief Justice of the Elite Guard Court,
the chief his administrative offices,
the chief of the office for population policy (Bevoelkerungspolitik),
the chief of the office for racial hygiene (the fight against hereditary diseases, or "Erbgesundheitslehre"),

B. the chiefs of 3 "main offices" (Hauptaemter)

a) the main office of the Elite Guard (das SS Hauptamt),
b) the main office for racial and settlement matters (das Rasse- und Siedlungs- Hauptamt),
c) the main office of the political security service (das SS Hauptamt - Sicherheitsdienst),

The main office of the Elite Guard (das SS Hauptamt), as the supreme executive instrument of the commander-in-chief of the Elite Guard, is responsible for the organization, training and effective utilization of the three different kinds of SS detachments, i.e.,

1) Territorial Elite Guard (Allgemeine SS)

2) Mobile or Armed Force of the Elite Guard (Verfuegungstruppen SS or Waffen SS)

3) Death's Head Units (Totenkopfverbaende).

In connection with the diverse tasks of these units the three "Main Offices" mentioned above were created. The sphere of operations of each of these is indicated by its internal subdivision (as described in the original German text of the regulations creating these offices):

a) Elite Guard Headquarters
(das SS Hauptamt)

Central Chancellery
(Zentral Kanzlei)

I. Staff Office (Fuehrungsamt)

II. Personnel Office (Personalamt)

III. Administrative Office (Verwaltungsamt)

IV. Medical Council (Sanitaetsrat)

V. Office for Replacement Procurement (Ergaenzungsamt)

Registration and Documentation, through Card Index System, of all members of the Elite Guard, as well as the computation and listing of the total strength of the Elite Guard forces.
(Karteimaessige Erfassung und Nachweisung der Personalien saemtlicher SS Angehoeriger und die Errechnung und Aufstellung der Gesamtstaerke der Schutzstaffeln).

VI. Office for Security Affairs (Amt fuer Sicherungsaufgaben)

VII. Procurement Office (Beschaffungsamt)

VIII. Office for Physical Training (Amt fuer Leibesuebungen)

IX. Office for Intelligence and Communications
(Amt fuer Nachrichtenverbindungen)

This office handles all intelligence matters of the Elite Guard.
(Von diesem Amt werden die Angelegenheiten des gesamten Nachrichtenwesens der SS bearbeitet).

X. Supply and Welfare Office (Versorgungs- und Fuersorgeamt)

b) Bureau for Racial and Settlement Matters
(Das Rasse- und Siedlungsamt)

I. Organizational and Administrative Office
(Organisations- und Verwaltungsamt)

II. Office for Racial Matters (Rassenamt)

It is the duty of this office to substantiate the fact that blood alone is the determining factor for history, custom, laws, and economics, and to utilize it fully.
(Hat zu beweisen und auszuwerten, dass das Blut allein Geschichte, Gesittung, Recht und Wirtschaft bestimmt).

III. Indoctrination Center (Schulungsamt)

Its function is the ideological indoctrination of the Elite Guard; its aim is to imbue every Elite Guardsman with the totalitarian outlook of the National Socialist philosophy, thereby creating a solid block of unified ideology within the nation.
(Der Zweck ist die weltanschauliche Erziehung der SS, das Ziel ist, jeden SS-Mann auf den Totalitaetsstandpunkt der nat. soz. Weltanschauung zu bringen und damit einen geschlossenen weltanschaulichen Block im Volke zu schaffen).

IV. Genealogical Office (Sippenamt)

It is intended, by developing the Elite Guard into an interrelated "clan", to maintain and multiply this valuable heritage of blood for future generations.

(Durch den Ausbau der SS zum Sippenverband soll fuer kuenftige Generationen dieses wertvolle Blutserbe erhalten und vermehrt werden!).

V. Office for Population Settlement (Siedlungsamt)

c) Security Service Headquarters
(Das S.D. Hauptamt)

"The Security Service of the Reich Leader of the Elite Guard is the political intelligence office of the National Socialist movement and of the state.

This Headquarters watches over and passes judgement on all political developments. It transmits with the utmost dispatch its findings relative to the prevailing political situation to the leaders of the N.S. movement and the state, so that they may use them as a basis for their decisions. The structure of the Security Service is designed to fit these tasks. The leaders make use of these offices. The lowest offices of the Security Service are field offices operating for the benefit of the District branch of a Federal Administrative Office or of a County Administration of the National Socialist Party."

("Der Sicherheitsdienst des Reichsfuehrers SS ist die politische Nachrichtenstelle von Bewegung und Staat.

Dieses Hauptamt ueberwacht und beurteilt das gesamte politische Geschehen. Es uebermittelt so schnell als moeglich die Auswertungen der jeweiligen politischen Lage der Fuehrung von Bewegung und Staat als Unterlage fuer Entschliessungen. Diesen Aufgaben entspricht der Aufbau des Sicherheitsdienstes. Die Fuehrung bedient sich dieser Aemter. Die untersten Dienstatellen des Sicherheitsdienstes sind Aussenstellen, die fuer den Bezirk einer unteren staatlichen Verwaltungsbehoerde bezw. eines Kreises der N.S.D.A.P. taetig sind.")

The Main Office, or Headquarters, of the Elite Guard, as the central executive agency of the three types of SS detachments, is organized as shown in the following chart:

Elite Guard Headquarters
(S.S. Hauptamt)

Training Camp
(Uebungslager)

Main Riding School
(Hauptreitschule)

Reserve of Horses
(Remontenanstalt)

Special Elite Guard Battalion attached to Headquarters
(Sondersturmbann in SS Hauptamt)

Recreation Homes
(Erholungsheime)

Schools for Motor Technicians
(Motorschulen)

Elite Guard Officers' Training School
(SS Fuehrerschule)

Mobile Force: Vocational School
(Verfuegungstruppe: Berufsschule)

Quartermaster's Office
(Wirtschaftsbetrieb)

Territorial Elite Guard (Allgemeine SS) | Death's Head Units (Totenkopfverbaende) | Mobile Force (SS Verfuegungstruppen)

A. Territorial Elite Guard (Allgemeine SS)

The organization of the Territorial Elite Guard (Allgemeine SS) covers the entire territory of the Reich and has been developed with an eye to political and regional requirements.

The organization structure follows the military pattern but uses different nomenclature in some instances:

Oberabschnitt	Corps*
Abschnitt	Brigade* or division
Standarte	Regiment
Sturmbann	Battalion
Sturm	Company
Trupp	Platoon
Schar	Squad

There are about 20 Elite Guard Corps (Oberabschnitt) and they bear the names of the regions where they are stationed:

S.S. Corps	Suedwest	Corps Command	Mitte
S.S. "	Donau	" "	Nordsee
" "	Fulda- Werra	" "	Sued
" "	Warthe	" "	Nordost
S.S. Corps	Nordwest	Corps Command	Ostsee
" "	Elbe	" "	Rhein
" "	Main	" "	Spree
" "	Alpenland	" "	Weichsel
" "	Suedost	" "	Prag
" "	West	" "	Ost

Each Corps is generally composed of two, and occasionally of three, brigades (Abschnitt), a brigade averaging three regiments (Standarte), every regiment having four battalions (Sturmbann), every battalion, with the

*Translator's note:— See note on Storm Troop subdivisions, page 99.

exception of every 4th or reserve battalion, having four companies, every company having four platoons, and every platoon having four squads of approximately 12 men each.

In addition there are the following special service units:

In every Corps (Oberabschnitt), on the average:
one, and occasionally two, cavalry regiments
one Intelligence and Signal Corps Battalion
one or two companies of engineers
one base detachment (Stammabteilung), of six companies

In every Brigade (Abschnitt), on the average:
one medical company, and
one motor transport company (under Quartermaster)

The fourth battalion in each regiment is a reserve and contains, on the average, only two or three companies.

The cavalry regiments are composed of from 5 to 8 squadrons.

Each infantry regiment has one medical company composed of four medical detachments.

A Chart showing the organization and composition of the S.S. Corps West" (Oberabschnitt "West") follows:

S. S. C O R P S (Oberabschnitt) "W E S T"

25th Brigade (Abschnitt XXV)	17th Brigade (Abschnitt XVII)	5th Brigade (Abschnitt V)
30th Regiment (Standarte 30)	19th Regiment (Standarte 19)	20th Regiment (Standarte 20)
Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/30 II/30 III/30 R/30 each with medical detachm. (Je 1 Sanitaets Zug)	Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/19 II/19 III/19 R/19 each with medical detachm. (je i Sanitaets Zug)	Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/20 II/20 III/20 R/20 each with medical detachm. (je 1 Sanitaets Zug)
69th Regiment (Standarte 69)	72nd Regiment (Standarte 72)	25th Regiment (Standarte 25)
Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/69 II/69 III/69 R/69 each with medical detachm. (je i Sanitaets- Zug)	Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/72 II/72 III/72 R/72 each with medical detachm. (je i Sanitaets Zug)	Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/25 II/25 III/25 R/25 each with medical detachm. (je 1 Sanitaets Zug)
25th Brig. Medical Company (Sanitaets-Sturm XXV)	82nd Regiment (Standarte 82)	58th Regiment (Standarte 58)

25th Brig. Motor Transport Company (Kraftfahrsturm XXV)	Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/82 II/82 III/82 R/82 each with medical detachm. (je 1 Sanitaets Zug)	Battalions (Sturmbanne) I/58 II/58 III/58 R/58 each with medical detachm. (je 1 Sanitaets Zug)
	17th Brig. Medical Company (Sanitaets-Sturm XVII)	5th Brig. Medical Company (Sanitaets-Sturm V)
	17th Brig. Motor Transport Company (Kraftfahrsturm XVII)	5th Brig. Motor Transport Company (Kraftsfahrsturm 5)
		5th Brig. Engineers Company (Pioniersturm V) or Eng. Detachment with 2 Companies (bezw. Pionierabtlg. mit 2 Stuermen)
8th Cavalry Regiment (Reiterstandarte 8)	45 Signal Corps Battalion (Nachrichten Sturmbann 4)	Base Detachment (Stammabteilung)
8 Squadrons (8 Schwadronen)	4 companies (4 Kompagnien)	Regimental Districts (Bezirke) 69,30,82,72,19,58,25,20
6th Cavalry Regiment (Reiterstandarte 6)		
6 Squadrons (6 Schwadronen)		

The total number of brigades (Abschnitt) is 43. Assuming an average for each brigade of three regiments, of four battalions for each regiment, of four companies for each battalion (two in the case of reserve battalions), of four platoons for each company and of four squads for each platoon, each squad having 12 men, we obtain a total of approximately 346,752 men.

To this total have to be added:

For each S.S. Corps (Oberatschnitt) a minimum average of one regiment of cavalry with 6 squadrons, each composed of three platoons of 140 men, or a total of 14,400 men.

For each S.S. Corps (Oberabschnitt) a minimum average of one Signal Corps battalion composed of 3 companies of 140 men each, or a total of 8,400 men.

For each S.S. Corps a minimum average of one company of Engineers, of 160 men, or a total of 3,200 men.

For each S.S. Corps a base detachment composed of one base unit, one company strong, for each regiment, or a total of 24,768 men.

For each brigade (Abschnitt), a medical company numbering at least 120 men, or a total of 5,160 men.

For each brigade one motorized supply column with a minimum of 120 men, or a total of 5,160 men.

For each regiment one medical company of four detachments of at least 30 men to a detachment, or a total of 15,480 men.

Summarizing all the above items:	346,752
	14,400
	8,400
	3,200
	24,768
	5,160
	5,160
	15,480
we get a total of	423,320 men

in the ranks of the territorial Elite Guard (Allgemeine SS), stationed all over the Reich in the party provinces or districts (Gau), counties (Kreis) and local communities (Ortsgruppe), in the party administrations of which the Elite Guard have their permanent representatives.

B. Elite Guard Death's Head Detachments (Totenkopfverbaende)

The second category of the Elite Guard is the Death's Head detachments. They were segregated in 1937 as selected units with a thorough military training for so-called "special duty". In the service manuals their principal field of operations is defined in the following words: "service in concentration camps, custody of the enemies of the state and of the criminal underworld"..(der Dienst in den Konzentrationslagern, die Bewachung der Staatsfeinde und des kriminellen Untermenschentums.) Their activities in this field start with the searching of homes, arrest of "guilty" persons and conducting of interrogations. In this sector they act as executioners and oppressors using the most refined methods of violence and torture.

These units are composed exclusively of volunteers, from among the most ardent party fighters. These volunteers pledge themselves to serve 12 years in the Elite Guard and are exempt from military service. They are subject to a very strict and continuous selective process because they must possess "the hereditary characteristics of the pure Germanic race" (erbanlagemaessig ausgesuchtes deutsches Menschenmaterial).

In addition to their basic military training these detachments are given a very thorough and extensive "professional" training adapted to their particular activities.

The exact number of the individual larger units is not revealed by party manuals.

In the last year before the war the total strength of these units was raised to about 250,000 men. The Chief of the German Police Reichsleiter Heinrich Himmler declared at the time that this increase was motivated by a desire "to be able to defend the internal front".

During the initial period of detaching and reorganizing these units one Death's Head Regiment (Totenkopfstandarte) was attached to every concentration camp. For instance, the First S.S. Death's Head Regiment "Oberbayern" (1. SS Totenkopfstandarte Oberbayern), which then numbered three battalions, was at one time stationed at the concentration camp "Dachau; the Second S.S. Death's Head Regiment "Brandenburg), likewise numbering three battalions, was stationed at the concentration camp "Oranienburg". The functions of these regiments, however, were not limited solely to acting as guards and jailers inside their respective camps but, as we mentioned before, they included various activities connected with surveillance, arrest and interrogation of arrested persons in other sections of their territory.

As there are over one hundred concentration camps in the Reich without counting those in occupied territories such as Poland, Norway, C Czechoslovakia, etc. we can assume as a basic minimum figure one hundred "Death's Head" regiments (Totenkopfstandarte).

The composition of individual regiments has been made to conform to that of the territorial Elite Guards, i.e.,:

the individual regiments (Standarte) are composed in principle of four battalions; with this difference, however, that every fourth battalion is not a reserve battalion (Reserve) but a replacement battalion (Ersatz Sturmbann), of a difference composition.

(The basic purpose of these fourth or "E" battalions in each regiment is to give all members of the territorial Elite Guard, in three-month courses, military training in field operations as well as in their various special duties.)

Assuming a composition of three battalions to each regiment (Standarte), of four companies to a battalion, of four platoons to a company, and of four squads of 12 men each to a platoon, and for each fourth or "E" battalion a corresponding composition of three companies, three platoons, and three squads of 13 men each, respectively, we obtain a total of 265,500 men.

To this figure have to be added the following special service units:

for each regiment, one company of Intelligence and Signal Corps troops, with a minimum average strength of 140 men, giving a total of 14,000 men.

for each regiment, one medical company, with a minimum average strength of 120 men, i.e., a total of 12,000 men.

for each regiment, one motor transport and supply company with a minimum average strength of 120 men, i.e., a total of 12,000 men.

Summarizing the above items:

265,500 men
14,000 "
12,000 "
12,000 "

we get a total . . . . . 305,500 men active in the ranks of the "Death's Head Detachments: of the Elite Guard (Totenkopfverbaende SS).

The above figure does not include commissioned officers of all ranks.

C. Mobile or Armed Forces of the Elite Guard. (Verfuegungstruppen or Waffen SS).

The third category of the Elite Guard is the Mobile or Armed Forces.

Although in principle they form part of the Elite Guard they are nevertheless detached from them, nor are they an integral part of the police or of the army, but they are solely and exclusively at the disposition of the Fuehrer himself.

However, during nearly all military operations either before the present war, as in the occupation of Austria, the Sudeten, Czechoslovakia, and Memel, or during the war in Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, France, Serbia, Libya, Russia, etc., they have been sent to the field of battle by order of the Fuehrer, under separate command, but as part of the German army.

These units are an especially select army, composed of the pick of the younger men, all thoroughly trained militarily as well as in political and party ideology. The junior officers are in the large part graduates of party training schools for leadership, such as the "Ordensburg" camps, the Adolf Hitler School, the Schools for Elite Guard Leaders, and others. Not only do they receive a very careful and comprehensive military training covering all kinds of combat and special duties such as street fighting, surprise attacks, and intelligence work, but also great stress is laid on their ideological education.

Only volunteers are accepted into the ranks of these units, and they must be party members and men of the highest type. Every candidate undertakes to serve four years and is released from regular military duty.

The special distinction accorded these selected party detachments is evidenced in various ways, as, for instance, the arms issued to them are of exceptional quality, their pay is higher, their uniforms are of a better grade, etc. In addition, they are given considerable publicity by being entrusted with special assignments as a matter of principle, in which connection their exploits are glorified in a preferential manner.

The total strength of the Elite Guard as reported in the foreign press (Sweden) namely, 1,500,000, presumably takes into consideration the items mentioned above as missing in our estimate.

It might be well to mention at this point the existence of so-called "patron members of the Elite Guard" (foerderndes Mitglied der SS). These "patrons" do not serve directly in the ranks, but have posts in the state administration or in private industry, and agree to pay indefinitely a monthly contribution toward the expenses of the Elite Guard, in an amount fixed by themselves.

It should be pointed out that all three sections of the SS took an outstanding part in all occupations of foreign territory preceeding and during the war, especially as regards the special assignments for which they were trained. In this connection, the Territorial Elite Guard performed primarily the functions necessary for security and the preservation of order, acting as local and state police, etc.

The organization plan of these detachments conforms to that of the corresponding army units. All the Armed Forces of the Elite Guard (Waffen SS) are motorized and resemble the army panzer divisions. Consequently, every division*, contains: tank regiments, a regiment of motorized riflemen, a regiment of artillery, at least two anti-aircraft batteries, at least two reconnaissance battalions, at least two anti-tank batteries, at least two batteries of heavy artillery, one Signal Corps battalion, one battalion of Engineers, one medical detachment, and ammunition, repair-shop, gasoline, and supply units. In addition, a special information and intelligence detachment under the designation "SS - N".

Assuming as a minimum average for each division or brigade a complement of 10,500 men, we obtain for nine divisions (the number of divisions has been increased during the war) a total of about 94,500 men.

Each of the above primary units in the Reich has its own reserve formation of brigade strength, the so-called "Motorized Replacement Brigade" or "Ersatz-Brigade (mot.)". For instance, the "Grossdeutschland" division has its own "Motorized Replacement Brigade Grossdeutschland" in Cottbus.

Assuming a minimum average for each replacement brigade (Ersatz-Brigade) of 9,500 men we obtain a total of 85,500 men.

Adding the above two figures 94,500
85,500

we obtain a total of . . . . . .180,000 men.

Because details are lacking, this figure does not include the personnel of the central authorities, all commissioned officers, the staffs of field administration centers and of the various schools, etc. Not included also are the units set up in occupied countries as for instance, the "Nordland" Regiment of the Elite Guard (SS Standarte Nordland) in Norway, the "Viking" Regiment of the Elite Guard (SS Standarte Viking) in Denmark, the "Westland" Regiment of the Elite Guard (SS Standarte Westland) in Holland, etc.

The grand total of all three types of Elite Guard detachments, using the minimum figures arrived at above, is:

Territorial Elite Guard	423,320
Death's Head Detachments	303,500
Mobile or Armed Elite Guard	180,000
Total	906,820 men.

*Translator's note:- In conformity with previous practice, "brigade" is probably a more representative term to use here instead of the literal "division".

VII. THE GERMAN POLICE FORCE

In view of the policy of secrecy adopted by the high command of the German police any estimate of the numerical strength of its various branches is very difficult. And yet in any summary intended to give the total number of "party members" the strength of the police force, not otherwise included in the SS, SA, NSKK, etc. should be included even if only in approximate form.

Such an estimate would have to cover the following main branches of the German police:

the protective police (Schutzpolizei) with its different variations such as "waterways police", "railroad Police", "port police" and others,

the regular police (Ordnungspolizei), for the preservation of order, the state or open-country police, (Gendarmerie),

the security or federal police (Sicherheitspolizei),

the criminal police (Kriminalpolizei) corresponding to our detectives or plain-clothes' men,

the federal secret police (Geheime Staatspolizei, or Gestapo) corresponding to our F.B.I., but strictly for political purposes,

the internal security service (Sicherheitsdienst S.D.).

With the advent to power of the Hitler regime all branches of the police force then in existence (Ordnungs-, Schutz-, Kriminalpolizei, Gendarmerie) were gradually subjected to a detailed selective process, especially in the matter of political beliefs. The politically undesirable element was removed at once, and the ranks were replenished with trusted party members, with the further intent of making the force more youthful, all of which changes were completed long before the beginning of the present war. At the same time a start was made in establishing and developing new types of police service, as for instance the security police, the internal security service and, above all else, the so-called federal secret police (Gestapo). The personnel was chosen exclusively from among the ranks of party members thoroughly trained in party ideology.

The special qualification for admission to the different branches of the police differ only in the matter of age and previous training. All the branches have in common one fundamental condition applicable to all classes of policemen: adherence to the party proper or to one of its basic member organizations (SS, SA, etc). For officers of all branches, including the two basic varieties of the administrative police force, i.e., the protective and regular police, there is an additional fundamental requirement, namely, completion of the course in one of the party schools, such as the "Ordensburg" camps, or the special SS schools.

How close the ties are which bind the German police to the Elite Guard, and how much it is considered to be an integral part, so to speak, of the latter, can be illustrated by the following facts:

1) members of all branches of the police force officially receive the same commissioned and non-commissioned officers' ranks as those used in the Elite Guard,

2) members of the police force as it was before 1933, who were then given permanent status, were in due time because of that very fact admitted on the basis of their ideological qualifications into the ranks of the party or of one of the organizations which are basic members of the party, or they had to give evidence of such membership in order to continue on the police force,

3) all categories and branches of the German police, as well as all Elite Guard detachments on duty in a given area of the Reich, are subordinated to the Supreme Chief of the Elite Guard and of the Police (Hoeherer SS und Polizeifuehrer) for that area.

Certain data providing a basis for an approximate estimate of the strength of the police force can be obtained by a study of the basic plan of organization of police offices and institutions operating in the field, taking into consideration the average numerical ratio of the police force to the number of people residing in a given territory.

The province of East Prussia can serve as an example of such a territory, using as a basis the population census statistics for 1939 and taking into consideration its administrative division into 4 districts at the time (during the war a change occurred in its administrative subdivision by separation of the Marienwerder district, and incorporation of the Polish areas of Ciechanow, Dzialdowo, Suwalki, etc. into the administrative domain of East Prussia).

Thus, in East Prussia there are:

1) Attached to the office of the President of the Supreme Government of the Province (Oberregierungspraesident) in Koenigsberg, the office of the inspector of the regular police and his staff,

Attached to each of the four District Administrations, in Koenigsberg, Gumbinnen, Allenstein and Marienwerder-

one office of the Commander of the State Police, (Gendarmerie),

one office of the staff officer of the protective police, (Schutzpolizei),

2) In the Koenigsberg District Administration there is, in addition the "District Headquarters" of the police in Koenigsberg, which contains the following:

the office of the administrative police (Verwaltungspolizei),
the office of the regular police (Ordnungspolizei),
the office of the protective police (Schutzpolizei),
the main office of the criminal police (Kriminalpolizeileitstelle in Koenigsberg),
the main office of the federal secret police (Staatspolizeileitstelle).

The regular and the protective police is subdivided, depending on the size of individual city communities (the village communities are not included in our analysis), into 32 city precincts located in the territory of the District Administration of Koenigsberg, with the majority in the City of Koenigsberg itself. In addition the protective police (Schutzpolizei) has at its disposal a certain number of detachments in barracks in Koenigsberg and in the field.

The criminal police and the Gestapo have, distributed over the territory and in addition to the above mentioned main offices, their branch offices (Aussenstellen), and their frontier stations and posts (Grenzpolizeikommissare und Posten).

The state police (Gendarmerie) in the Koenigsberg District Administration is divided into three areas (Gendarmeriedistriktsbereiche), of which two, the northern and southern, have their executive offices in Koenigsberg, and the third or western area in the city of Wormditt.

The administration of individual state police detachments is attached to the respective county administrations (13 in all) of the Koenigsberg District Administration, and the individual posts and platoons or companies stationed in barracks, including the motorized state police, are distributed throughout the district.

In addition, there are located in the territory of the Koenigsberg District Administration two offices of the Port Police Authority (Hafenpolizeibehoerden), one in the military port of Pillau and one in Koenigsberg.

3) The following offices are attached to the District Administration of Gumbinnen (Regierungsbezirk Gumbinnen):

the office of the staff officer of the protective police,
the office of the commander of the State Police (Gendarmerie), with three administrative areas in Gumbinnen, Goldap and Tilsit,

Tilsit is the seat of police "headquarters", which include:

the office of the administrative police (Verwaltungspolizei),
the office of the protective police (Schutzpolizei),
the office of the criminal police (Kriminalpolizeistelle Tilsit),
the office of the federal secret police (Staatspolizeistelle).

Individual police precincts are located in each of the two city districts of Insterburg and Tilsit and in 12 city communities, in accordance with their size. Village communities both large and small are not included in this estimate.

To the 10 village county administrations of the District Administration of Gumbinnen are attached offices of the Commanders of the State Police (Gendarmerie) with their corresponding detachments, both the motorized kind and those stationed in barracks, distributed over the territory.

The precincts of the criminal police and of the Gestapo have their branch offices (Aussenstellen) and their frontier stations and posts (Grenzpolizeikommissare und Posten).

The Protective Police (Schutzpolizei) has at its disposal detachments stationed in barracks.

The Memel territory, since its occupation by the Germans and its administrative transfer to the District Administration of Gumbinnen, has had a police "headquarters" in Memel with the usual offices for the different kinds of police.

In addition, a special office of the Port Police and a special Division of Criminal Police (Kriminalabteilung) have also been established in Memel.

4) In the territory of the Allenstein District Administration (Regierungsbezirk Allenstein) there are located the following:

Attached to the office of the President of the District Administration there is the office of the Commander of the State Police (Gendarmerie), and the office of the staff officer of the Protective Police (Schutzpolizei).

There are two State Police administrative areas (Gendarmeriedistriktsbereiche) with headquarters in Allenstein and Loetzen. There is also an office of the Gestapo with its branch offices (Aussenstellen), police stations and posts as well as an office of the Criminal Police.

There are individual urban precincts in the City of Allenstein and in twenty-one urban communities (not counting rural communities) of the Allenstein District Administration.

To the nine rural county administrations of the District Administration there are attached individual administrative offices of the State Police (Gendarmerie) with their detachments and posts distributed over their respective counties.

The Allenstein District also has several detachments of Protective Police (Schutzpolizei) stationed in barracks.

5) In the District Administration of Marienwerder (Regierungsbezirk Marienwerder) there are, attached to the office of its president, the following:

the office of the staff officer of the Protective Police and the office of the Commander of the State Police.

Elbing is the seat of police "headquarters", which include:
the office of the Protective Police (Schutzpolizei),
the office of the Administrative Police (Verwaltungspolizei),
a section of the Criminal Police (Kriminalabteilung),
the office of the Gestapo (Geheime Staatspolizeistelle),

with their respective branch offices, police stations and posts distributed throughout the district.

Individual police precincts are located in fourteen urban communities (rural communities are not included), and the largest of these precincts, which bears the title of "Federal Police Office" (Polizeiamt) is located in Marienburg.

To the five rural and one urban county administrations are attached administrative offices of the State Police (Gendarmerie), with their detachments stationed throughout the respective counties.

The Protective Police has its detachments stationed in barracks. There is also an office of the Port Police in Elbing.

In order to be able to estimate even approximately numerical strength of the German police in the territory described above it is advisable to divide the entire police force into two sections. One of these is the "administrative" police, which is responsible for the preservation of order, and which includes the branches described above as Administrative, Regular, and Protective (Verwaltungs-, Ordnungs-, Schutzpolizei) and also the State Police (Gendarmerie). (The Criminal Police, which would normally have been included in this section, became in the course of years attached to the second section, i.e., the Security or Federal Police (Sicherheitspolizei) and, together with the Federal Secret Police, was placed under the orders of the "Inspector of the Security Police" (Inspekteur der Sicherheitspolizei)). The second section includes: the special police instituted only since the advent of the Hitler regime as an (Internal) Security Police (Sicherheitspolizei), the Federal Secret Police (Gestapo), the Criminal Police and the Internal Security Service (S.D.).

Both of these sections are subordinated to one supreme commander of the Elite Guard in a given territory, with the title of Supreme Chief of the Elite Guard and of the Police (Hoeherer S.S. und Polizeifuehrer), and form a single closely integrated unit, composed of party members most devoted to the Hitler regime.

The numerical strength of the "administrative" section of the police can be estimated approximately by applying the widely-used principle

that the ratio of the police force to the number of people residing in a given area is constant. Since there is a total of 2,550,000 persons residing in the area discussed in the preceding pages, the estimate thus arrived at of the "administrative" police will be about 8,500 men.

In the same way, with a total population in the Reich of 78,000,000 (including Austria and the Sudeten and Memel areas) shortly before the outbreak of war in 1939, the number of policemen in the "administrative" section was about 260,000. This figure does not include, however, those detachments of the Protective Police stationed in barracks, and organized into companies, battalions and regiments, which have been expanded to quite considerable proportions since the beginning of the war.

To establish the numerical strength of the second section, i.e., the special police known under the general designation of "security police", and including the Gestapo, the Criminal Police and the Internal Security Service, is possible only by a liberal use of assumed data, since the figures on which a more exact calculation could be based are not available. Such an exact calculation is made even more difficult by the fact that the different branches of this section of the police work more or less under cover, and are in part distributed among all government agencies independently of their own branches located in the field. To the outside world they are known only under the official designations of their federal headquarters for a given area (Geheime Staatspolizeileitstelle, or Geheime Staatspolizeistelle). There were five of these headquarters in East Prussia in 1939 (at Koenigsberg, Tilsit, Memel, Allenstein and Elbing) and to them were also subordinated, under the general name of Security Police, the headquarters of the Criminal Police, of which there were likewise five, located in the cities mentioned. In strict cooperation with the above two police agencies, which are agencies of the federal government, is the Internal Security Service (S.D.), which on the other hand is an agency of the party.

This police, in addition to having many units in all state police offices has many branch-offices throughout the entire province, including the frontier zone, and many police stations and frontier posts.

All this redoubtable machinery of the "security police" is implemented further by utilizing to a certain extent members of the territorial Elite Guard, of the Death's Head Detachments of the Elite Guard, and of the "intelligence detachments" (SS-N) which are part of the Mobile or Armed Forces of the Elite Guard, whenever any of these are located in the territory in question.

As an indication of how complex this machinery is and of how large an auxiliary personnel is at the disposal of the various branches of the police force mentioned above, we can give the fact that in 1939 in East Prussia there were almost 20,000 members of the territorial Elite Guard, not including the Death's Head Detachments of the Elite Guard or the Armed Elite Guard or any other organizations which are basic party members, such as the Storm Troops (S.A.), the N.S. Motor Corps (N.S.K.K.), etc.

In view of the fact that in the preceding chapter VI concerning the Elite Guard its minimum numerical strength has already been estimated and for this reason will not be considered here, we shall therefore limit ourselves only to a very approximate estimate based on the same assumption as was used in the case of the "administrative" section of the police. Such an estimate of the personnel officially engaged in the main offices and agencies, in the branch offices, police stations and numerous frontier posts of the different branches of the "Security Police", gives us a probable minimum figure of 8,500 persons for the province of East Prussia, which in turn gives us a total of about 260,000 persons for the entire Reich in its pre-war boundaries of 1939.

Adding the two estimates, of the "administrative" police and the "security" police, we obtain a total minimum figure of 520,000 persons officially employed in the Reich police. All of them are required by the regulations to be members of the party and to be among the most ardent adherents and agents of the Hitler regime.

VIII. THE HITLER YOUTH (H.J.)

In the summarization which follows only the organization of the Hitler Youth proper has been taken into consideration. The youngest classes of German youth aged from six to nine years, who receive their Hitler training chiefly as part of their school work and who do not enter the ranks of the real Hitler Youth until they are ten years old and have passed a special examination and taken an oath, are therefore ignored.

Passing the examination and taking the oath are both obligatory. The boys' examination covers mostly their so-called ideological training which includes among other things a general knowledge of the aims and organization of the party (its basic member organizations) a knowledge of Hitler's biography, of the text of the oath, of party holidays and celebrations, of the party anthem, the "Horst Wessel" song, etc. The physical training part of the examination includes running, swimming, finding one's way in a strange area, etc. In the sphere of foreign policy the examination covers the knowledge of the territories lost by the Treaty of Versailles, i.e., the former provinces and individual colonies, especially the African colonies.

On this occasion German youth takes an oath on a "blood banner" (Blutfahne) in the following words: "I swear on thi blood banner, which personifies our Fuehrer, that I shall offer all my energy and strength to the savior of our Fatherland, Adolf Hitler, I am decided and ready to give my life for him, so help me God. One people, one country, one Fuehrer".

The individual branches of the National Socialist Hitler Youth (Nationalsozialistische Hitler-Jugend) are:

1) The Hitler Youth (Hitlerjugend - JH) (boys from 14 to 18),

2) The German Boys in the Hitler Youth (DAs deutsche Jungvolk in der JH-DJ) (boys from 10 to 14),

3) The League of German Girls in the Hitler Youth (Der Bund deutscher Maedel in der HJ-BDM) (girls from 14 to 18),

4) The Young Girls in the Hitler Youth (Die Jungmaedel in der HJ-JM) (girls from 10 to 14).

Internal structure from the bottom up:

1) The "Group of Comrades" (Die Kameradschaft) . . . . . about 15 boys
The Platoon (Die Schar), on the average, ... 2 "Groups"
The Company, (literally: "followers") (Die Gefolgschaft), on the average, ... 5 Platoons
The "Clan" or Battalion (Der Bann), on the average, ... 4 Companies
The District or Regiment (Der Bann), on the average, ... 5 Battalions

The Territory, on the average, ... 25 Districts

2) The Boys' Group (Die Jungenschaft), on the average, ... about 15 boys
The Boys' Platoon (Der Jungzug), on the average . 2 Boys' Groups
The Boys' Company (Das Faehnlein), on the average, ... 5 Boys' Platoons
The Boys' "Clan" or Battalion (Der Jungstamm),. . on the average,. . . . . 4 Boys' Companies
The Boys' District or Regiment (Der Jungbann), on the average,. . . . . 4 Boys' Battalions
The Boys' Territory (Das Gebiet) on the average,. 25 Boys' Districts

3) The Girls' Group (Die Maedelschaft),. . . . . about 15 Girls
The Girls' Platoon (Die Maedelscharr), on the average, ... 2 Girls' Groups
The Girls' Company (Literally: "Group") (Die Maedelgruppe), on the average, ... 5 Girls' Platoons
The Girls' "Ring" or Battalion (Der Maedelring),. on the average,. . . . . 4 Girls' Companies
The Girls' District or Regiment (Der Untergau), on the average, ... 5 Girls' Battalions
The Girls' Territory (Der Obergau), on the average, ... 25 Girls' Districts

4) Same as 3), except that "The Girls' Group" becomes "The Young Girls' Group" (Die Jungmaedelschaft), etc.

The field organization for the entire Reich was composed (in 1939) of 38 Territories (Gabiete). "Gebiet" is the name used for a "Territory" in the boys' organization, while "Obergau" is used to designate the same thing in the girls' organization. Both of these organizations have identical territorial divisions, the numbers and names of which are as follows:

1) Gebiet - Ostland
2) " - Mark Brandenburg
3) " - Berlin
4) " - Schlesien
5) " - Pommern
6) " - Nordmark
7) " - Nordsee
8) " - Niedersachsen
9) " - Westfalen
10) " - Ruhr-Niederrhein
11) " - Koeln-Aachen
12) " - Westmark
13) " - Hessen-Nassau
14) " - Kurhessen
15) " - Mittelland
16) " - Sachsen
17) " - Thueringen
18) " - Franken
19) " - Hochland
20) Gebiet - Wuerttembert
21) " - Baden
22) " - Dayer. Ostmark
23) " - Mittelelbe
24) " - Mecklenburg
25) " - Saarpfalz
26) " - Hamburg
27) " - Wien
28) " - Nieder-Donau
29) " - Ober-Donau
30) " - Steiermark
31) " - Kaernten
32) " - Salzburg
33) " - Tirol-Vorarlberg
34) " - Duesseldorf
35) " - Sudetenland
36) " - Schwaben
37) " - Danzig-Westpreussen
38) " - Wartheland

In accordance with data furnished by the party (see plan of organization at the end of the chapter), there are:

a) in each territory of the male Hitler Youth (HJ - Gebiet) approximately 150,000 boys,

b) in each territory of the female Hitler Youth (Obergau) approximately 150,000 girls, i.e., a total of 3000,000 young people in each such joint territory, with a basic distribution of this total among eight age groups ranging from 10 to 18 years of age.

With 38 such territories, each 3000,000 strong, we obtain an a average of 11,400,000 young people of both sexes attanding camp every year, there being about 3,540 such camps.

This total figure corresponds approximately with the official German statistics (Statistisches Jahrbuch fuer das deutsche Reich) for the actual number of those from 10 to 18 years of age, i.e., those born in the years 1920 to 1928, and hence members of the Hitler Youth in 1938. These statistics follow:

Year	No. of Births
1920	1,599,287
1921	1,560,447
1922	1,404,215
1923	1,297,449
1924	1,270,820
1925	1,292,499
1926	1,227,900
1927	1,161,719
1928	1,182,815

making a total of . . . .11,997,151 young people. The difference between this figure and that of 11,400,000 in the ranks of the Hitler Youth in 1938, i.e., a difference of 597,151, is partly explained by the cumulative death rate for the different age groups from their respective years of birth on.

Within the ranks of the Hitler Youth special voluntary youth formations have been established which aim at supplying a reserve of young technical and ideologically trained personnel for the army. Most prominent among these Hitler Youth formations are the Naval Hitler Youth (Marine HJ), the Hitler Youth Motor Corps (Motor HJ), the Hitler Youth Air Corps (Fliegar HJ), the Hitler Youth Signal and Intelligence Corps (Nachrichten HJ), the Hitler Youth Medical Orderly Service (Feldscher HJ), the Hitler Youth Military Bands (Spielscharen HJ), and the Hitler Youth Patrol Service (HJ Streifendienst).

Of these special service formations there were, in 1938:

in the Naval Hitler Youth, about 78,000
" " Hitler Youth Motor Corps, about 295,000
" " " " Air Corps, about 135,000

Following the publication of the ordinance of December 1, 1936, the so-called "Hitler Youth Act" (Hitler Jugend Gesetz) prescribing the physical, spiritual and moral education of all German youth exclusively in the spirit of National Socialist ideology, the first efforts were made to take control of and organize the young people between 10 and 18 years of age in the entire Reich. In the initial period only the older age groups were included in the organization, and without applying compulsion. As proof of the extent to which German youth had been influenced and completely won over by National Socialist slogans can be cited the fact that a scant 4½ months after the publication of this ordinance, during Hitler's birthday celebration on April 20, 1937 in the Olympic Stadium in Berlin, the Reich Leader of the Hitler Youth at the time, Baldur Von Schirach, was able to report to Hitler that 917,445 youths had joined the Hitler Youth voluntarily on that day alone, and that 7,000,000 boys and girls were listening to Hitler's speech in the different branches of the Hitler Youth throughout the Reich.

The tremendous enthusiasm of German youth for the Hitler movement and its complete assimilation of the latter's slogans are matters of common knowledge. This fact is of vital importance for the entire Hitler regime. Hence the special attention paid to the Hitler Youth, the prominence given to it on every possible occasion, and the priority accorded its members in the admission of new members to the various constituent organizations of the Hitler party.

Independently of these privileges, in order to be certain of a permanent nucleus of selected young people around whom future formations could be built both readily and with complete confidence in their party loyalty, the supreme command of the Hitler Youth, through an ordinance of March 25, 1939 decreed:

1) the establishment of permanent cadres of the Hitler Youth (Stamm HJ) within the Hitler Youth,

2) that anybody belonging to the Hitler Youth uninterruptedly since April 20, 1938 becomes a member of the cadre.

3) that any young person who had belonged to the Hitler Youth organization for at least a year and who had been well behaved during this period, and who had all the necessary racial requirements for admission to the National Socialist party, can also be transferred to the Hitler Youth cadre,

4) the immediate acceptance into the Hitler Youth cadre of all candidates who had completed their eighteenth year and who had been appointed as leaders or as administrative workers in the Hitler Youth organization,

5) that only the cadre of the Hitler Youth is to be a basic member (Gliederung) of the National Socialist party,

6) that participation in the Hitler Youth cadres is voluntary. In addition, the cadres of the Hitler Youth have the task of selecting from among the Hitler Youth candidates for the different Hitler organizations, i.e., candidates who would volunteer to join the N.S. party

itself or to organizations like the SA, SS, NSKK, NSFK, etc.

Among others, all Hitler Youth members performing executive and administrative duties are included in the cadre of the Hitler Youth. It is this category of the "Stamm HJ" whose numerical strength can be estimated approximately.

Executive or leadership functions are performed by all leaders of the individual regiments (Bann), battalions (Stamm), companies (Gefolgschaft), platoons (Schar) and groups (Kameradschaft) etc. This gives us for each territory 32,600 persons. Multiplying this figure by 38 Territories (Gebiet), we obtain a total of 1,238,800 persons.

To this figure must be added the commanders and staffs of the 38 territories (Gebiet), the staffs of the 3,800 regiments (Bann) and the 19,000 battalions (Stamm), the commanders and staffs of the "groups of territories" (Obergebiet) and of the supreme command and central authorities, the entire administrative personnel, the staffs of all training schools such as those established in the castles formerly occupied by the various orders of Teutonic knights (Ordensburg), the Adolf Hitler School and the special schools. Also the liaison officers of the Hitler Youth attached to the 40 District (Gau) Administrations of the party, to the 822 County Administrations (Kreisleitung), and to the 28,149 Local or Community Administrations of the party (Ortsgruppe). The minimum total personnel of all these positions is about 220,000 persons, which gives us a grand total of 1,458,000 persons in the Hitler Youth cadres solely in administrative positions. The total strength of the Hitler Youth cadres (Stamm HJ), including all categories of members, is without doubt much greater.

The N.S. party considers those who make up the Hitler Youth cadres as being among its most trusted members. They are granted the title of "Political Leader" (Politischer Leiter) as proof of the party's complete confidence in them and by the same token they become representatives of party sovereignty and members of the Hitler party.

It is possible to arrive approximately at the number of German youth trained and educated according to the principles of National Socialist ideology by using the annual statistics of births in the Reich (excluding Austria, the Saar Basin and Danzig) during the years of 1920 to 1933, as given by the "Statistisches Jahrbuch fuer das deutsche Reich".

Year	No. of Births
1920	1,599,287
1921	1,560,447
1922	1,404,215
1923	1,297,449
1924	1,270,820
1925	1,292,499
1926	1,227,900
1927	1,161,719
1928	1,182,815

Year	No. of Births
1929	1,147,458
1930	1,127,450
1931	1,031,770
1932	978,000
1933	971,000
Total.....	17,252,829

These young people, because of their education and their surroundings, have become completely identified with the party. For the party they represent a political replacement reserve of a very high degree of ideological conviction.

The organization plan of the Hitler Youth follows:

The Reich Youth Leader (Der Reichsjugendfuehrer)
38 Territories (Gebiete)
(Each territory about 150,000 boys)

Hitler Youth (Hitler Jugend HJ)	German Boys in the Hitler Youth (Deutsches Jungvolk in der HJ-DJ) aged 10-14
District or Regiment (Bann) (about 3000)	District or Regiment (Jungbann) (about 3000 boys)
"Clan" or Battalion (Stamm) (about 600 boys)	"Clan" or Battalion (Jungstamm) (about 600 boys)
Company (Gefolgschaft) (about 150 boys)	Company (Faehnlein) (about 150 boys)
Platoon (Schar) (about 30 boys)	Platoon (Jungzug) (about 30 boys)
Group of Comrades (Kameradschaft) (about 15 boys)	Group of Comrades (Jungenschaft) (about 15 boys)

38 Territories (Obergaue)
(Each territory about 150,000 girls)

League of German Girls (Bund deutscher Maedel BDM) aged 14-18	Young Girls in the Hitler Youth (Jungmaedel in der HJ-JM) aged 10-14
District or Regiment (Untergau) (about 3000 girls)	District or Regiment (Jungmaedeluntergau) (about 3000 girls)

38 Territories (Obergaue)
(Each territory about 150,000 girls)

"Ring" or Battalion (Maedelring) (about 600 girls)	"Ring" or Battalion (Jungmaedelring) (about 600 girls)
Company (Maedelgruppe) (about 150 girls)	Company (Jungmaedelgruppe) (about 150 girls)
Platoon (Maedelschar) (about 30 girls)	Platoon (Jungmaedelschar) (about 30 girls)
Group of Girls (Maedelschaft) (about 15 girls)	Group of Young Girls (Jungmaedelschaft) (about 15 girls)

IX. THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST MOTOR CORPS (N.S.K.K.)

The National Socialist Motor Corps originated in the former motorized Storm Troop and Elite Guard units (Motor SA and Motor SS) which, two months after the events of June, 1934 (the Roehm affair), on August 1, 1934, were detached from these organizations and received their present name.

The N.S. Motor Corps is composed exclusively of members of the National Socialist party and was given the status of one of the constituent organizations (Gliederung) of the party as its nuclear motorized formation.

With the introduction of compulsory military service in Germany the sphere of activity of the corps was greatly enlarged. Namely, the corps was entrusted with the training in its driving schools (Motor Sportschule) of all future draftees who had chosen the motorized branches of the army. In this field the party cooperated with the army closely. In addition, early in 1939 the corps was entrusted with the care of all soldiers released from motorized units of the army.

In the course of time the corps was given supervision over all organizations in the motor field, as for instance the largest automobile club in Germany, the German Automobile Club (Deutscher Automobil-Club). The members of those organizations, however, are not listed as active members of the corps but they are nevertheless collectively subordinated to the corps.

In the analysis which follows we have considered only the party cadres of the motor corps, as a basic member (Gliederung) of the National Socialist party. These cadres are composed exclusively of volunteers who are tried and true party workers in the ideological field.

The National Socialist Motor Corps is organized on a territorial basis and covers the entire Reich. Its structure follows the military pattern and its subdivisions are dicated by political and regional considerations.

The basic composition of the corps, as of 1938-1939, was as follows:

Corps Areas	(Motorobergruppen)
Brigades	(Motorgruppen)
Regiments	(Motorstandarte)
Battalions	(Motorstaffeln)
Companies	(Motorstuerme)

There are (based on 1938-39) five Corps Areas (Motorobergruppen): North (Nord), South (Sued), East (Ost), Southeast (Suedost) and Center (Mitte).

There are 25* Brigades (Motorgruppen), including one under the old name of "Motorbrigade", namely:

*Translator's note:- In the list which follows there are 25 "motorgruppen" and one "motorbrigade" in addition.

"Motorgruppe": Ostsee, Nordmark, Nordsee, Niedersachsen, Mark Brandenburg, Leipzig, Sachsen, Franken, Egerland, Thueringen,

"Motorbrigade": Bayerische Ostmark,

"Motorgruppe": Hochland (at present Adolf Huehnlein), Ostmark, Alpenland, Danzig, Wartheland, Ostland, Schlesien, Berlin, Hessen, Kurpfalz, Saar, Niederrhein, Westfalen, Westmark, Suedwest.

Each of these brigades, with the exception of the "Wartheland", is composed of a minimum average of six regiments (Motorstandarten); in certain brigades there are as many as eight regiments; each regiment is composed in principle of three battalions (Motorstaffeln), at least every other regiment has a fourth or reserve battalion; each battalion is composed of five companies (Motorstuerme) each with a minimum average of 140 men.

With 24 brigades (excluding the "Wartheland"), 144 regiments, 432 full battalions (five companies in each) and 72 reserve battalions of at least three companies, or 2,376 companies in all of 140 men each, we will obtain a total of 332,640 persons. Forming the cadre of the corps and being a members of the party, they represent one of its principal basic branches (Gliederung der NSDAP).

To the above figure have to be added: the personnel of the high command of the individual Corps Areas, brigades, regiments, etc., the staffs of the 25 automobile schools, located all over the Reich, with a central school in Doeberitz-Elsgrund, the liaison officers at the 41 District Administrations (Gauleitung) of the Party, at the 822 County Administrations (Kreisleitung), and at the 28,149 Local or Community Administrations (Ortsgruppe), - all of which will represent several tens of thousands of people. Because of a lack of detailed information a more exact estimate of this number cannot be made, but it can be safely assumed to exceed 80,000, which would bring our grand total to 412,640 persons.

In connection with the death of the Commander of the Motor Corps, Huehnlein, in June, 1942, Propaganda Minister Goebbels in his funeral oration (Voelkischer Beobachter and Koelnische Zeitung of June 22, 1942) placed the membership of the Motor Corps at 500,000, which should be accepted as the actual strength of the Motor Corps cadres at the time.

The Munich newspaper "Muenchener Neuste Nachrichten" of June 20 and 21, 1942, speaking about the services to the nation of the late Corps Commander, gives the following figures on the war-time composition of the Corps:

5 Corps Areas (Motorobergruppen)
29 Brigades (Motorgruppen) (as against our previous figure of 25 for the pre-war period)
180 Regiments (Motorstandarten) (as against the previous 144)
598 Battalions (Motorstaffeln) (as against the previous 504)
3,228 Companies (Motorstuerme) (as against the previous 2,376)
26 Schools (Motorsportschulen) and
3,600 Training Shops (Lehrwerkstaetten).

In other words, if we consider merely the 3,228 companies we shall obtain a minimum war-time strength of 452,000 persons.

The organization plan of the brigade "Hessen" (for the year 1939) follows:

The "Hessen" Brigade of the N.S. Motor Corps
(Motorgruppe Hessen)

Regiments (Motorstandarten)

M46	M47	M48	M49	M146	M147

Battalions (Motorstaffeln)

I/M48	II/M48	III/M48

Companies (Motorstuerme)

1/M48	2/M48	3/M48	11/M48	12/M48	13/M48	21/M48	22/M48	23/M48
4/M48	5/M48	6/M48	14/M48	15/M48		23/M48	25/M48	

X. THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST AIR CORPS (N.S.F.K)

The National Socialist Air Corps (NSFK) was created by a decree of Hitler (Erlass des Fuehrers) of April 17, 1937, which stipulated, among other things, the following:

1) The German Aviation Sport Union (der deutsche Luftsportverband) has ceased to exist. In its place comes the newly created National Socialist Air Corps. All assets of the Union, including real estate, are to become the property of the new N.S. Air Corps.

2) The N.S. Air Corps is a corporation under public law. At its head is the Leader of the Corps who is subordinated to the Reich Minister of Aviation.

3) Membership (Mitgliedschaft) in the NSFK is voluntary. The members of the Corps cannot belong at the same time to other constituent organizations of the party, such as the Storm Troops (SA), the Elite Guard (SS), or to the N.S. Motor Corps (NSFK), because service in the N.S. Air Corps, in consideration of its importance, has priority over service in any other of the party organizations (hat den Vorrang vor den anderen Gliederungen der Partei).

At the same time Minister Hess, then the Fuehrer's deputy, specified in a separate decree that:

> "The N.S. Air Corps is fully based upon the party and makes a full use of its assistance. All government bureaus, public institutions, and corporations under public law are obliged to grant to the members of the National Socialist Air Corps the same facilities and privileges which are granted to members of the different constituent organizations of the party (Gliederungen der N.S.D.A.P.)."

The essence and the purpose of the N.S. Air Corps are described in the remaining portion of the decree, which explains that the main purpose of the Corps is:

1) to spread by propaganda, maintain and implant in the German nation complete understanding of aviation problems,

2) Aviation training of German youth,

3) Control and direction of all "flying as a sport" (sportliche Fliergerei) in the Reich in accordance with the directives given by the Fuehrer directly to the Leader of the N.S. Air Corps (at that time General von Christiansen).

The kinds of training given cover the flying of models (Modellflug), gliders, airplanes and balloons.

At the same time training is given in airplane factories, also instruction in the military phases of aviation as a sport, and, above all else, instruction in party ideology (Weltanschauliche Schulung).

Training is given in (military) companies in the framework of company service (Sturmdienst), in the different N.S. Air Corps schools and during special training courses.

The training of the Hitler Youth Air Corps units has been discussed above in the chapter on the Hitler Youth, and is based upon directives (1937/39) agreed upon between the Leader of the N.S. Air Corps (NSFK) and the Reich Youth Leader (Reichsjugendfuehrer). It takes place in the following characteristic stages:

The sphere of operations of the N.S. Air Corps starts with the moment when a 12 year old Hitler boy is taken into the ranks of one of the so-called "groups for work on flying models" of the "German Boys in the Hitler Youth" (Modellflugarbeitsgemeinschaften des deutschen Jungvolkes). In these groups the training personnel of the N.S. Air Corps instructs the boys in aviation theory and practice up to and including their fourteenth year. When they reach the age of fifteen years the boys are transferred to the local units of the Hitler Youth Air Corps, where they are trained by the flying personnel of the N.S. Air Corps in glider and power flying. This course lasts till they reach the age of eighteen, when the members of these Hitler Youth Air Corps units are transferred automatically to the corresponding formations of the National Socialist Air Corps.

The matter of personal characterists is explained in one of the later decrees concerning recruiting for the corps, as follows:

"In principle, the National Socialist Air Corps fills its ranks from those of the Hitler Youth and, if all the needs for men cannot be filled from the ranks of the HJ, then volunteers of German blood (deutschblutige) may be accepted if they fulfill the following conditions:

a) they should be of unblemished character and be ready out of sheer idealism and disinterestedly to sacrifice themselves to the last drop of blood (sich bis zum Letzten einzusetzen) for the ideal of the Fuehrer and the aims of the National Socialist Air Corps,

b) they must prove their aryan origin (as far back as their grandfathers),

c) they must show that they are worthy of being admitted as members of the National Socialist party (N.S.D.A.P.),

d) they should meet the physical requirements,

e) they must prove their exemplary past (sort of testimonial of morality),

f) they must never have been convicted in a court of law.

Organization.

The organization structure of the corps is of the military type. Ranks in the Air Corps correspond to the ranks in the Storm Troops (SA) or the Elite Guard (SS).

The organization of the N.S. Air Corps covers the entire territory of the Reich. It is built up in accordance with political and regional considerations (nach politischen und landsmannschaftlichen Gesichtspunkten) and includes the following 18 Corps Areas (NSFK Gruppe) (as of the end of 1939). The Party District (Gau) or Districts included in the respective Corps Areas are indicated:

Corps Area No.	1 (Ostland)	Gau	Ostpreussen
" " "	2 (Nord)	"	Mecklenburg u.Pommern
" " "	3 (Nordwest)	"	Hamburg, Schleswig-Holstein, Weser-Ems; Osthannover
" " "	4 (Berlin) Mark Brandenburg	"	Berlin u.Mark Brandenburg
" " "	5 (Warthe)	"	Wartheland
" " "	6 (Schlesien)	"	Schlesien - Sudetenland
" " "	7 (Elbe-Saale)	"	Sachsen, Halle-Merseburg, Sudetenland (central part)
" " "	8 (Mitte)	"	Thueringen, Kurhessen
" " "	9 (Weser - Elbe)	"	Magdeburg-Anhalt, Sued-Hannover-Braunschweig
" " "	10 (Westfalen)	"	Westfalen-Nord, Westfalen-Sued
" " "	11 (Hessen-Westmark)	"	Koblenz-Trier, Hessen-Nassau
" " "	12 (Niederrhein)	"	Essen, Duesseldorf, Koeln-Aachen
" " "	13 (Main-Donau)	"	Franken, Bayer.Ostmark, Mainfranken, Sudetenland
" " "	14 (Bayern-Sued)	"	Muenchen-Oberbayern, Schwaben
" " "	15 (Schwaben)	"	Wuerttemberg-Hohenzollern
" " "	16 (Suedwest)	"	Saarpfalz - Baden
" " "	17 (Oesterreich)	"	(all the districts included in the former confederate state of Austria)
" " "	18 (NSFK Regiment No. 125)	"	Danzig-Westpreussen

Each of the above mentioned Corps is composed of several regiments (Standarte), every regiment has, in principle, twelve companies (Stuerm), every company at least three platoons (Trupp), and every platoon three squads (Schar) of sixteen men on the average.

The appointment and dismissal of all individual corps commanders (Gruppenfuehrer) and regimental commanders (Standartenfuehrer) is made by the Reich Leader of the N.S. Air Corps after consulting the respective Political Leader of the Party District (Gauleiter); the appointment and dismissal of all company commanders (Sturmfuehrer), platoon leaders

(Truppenfuehrer) and squad leaders (Scharfuehrer) is made after consulting the Political Leader of the County Administration of the party (Kreisleiter).

In accordance with the Organization Manual (Organisationsbuch der N.S.D.A.P.) published for use within the various party organizations, the individual corps of the N.S. Air Corps had the following number of regiments (Standarte) at the end of 1939.

	Headquarters	Number of Regiments
Corps Area No. 1	Koenigsberg	4
" " " 2	Stettin	4
" " " 3	Hamburg	4
" " " 4	Berlin	6
" " " 5	Wartheland	Not given
" " " 6	Breslau	4
" " " 7	Dresden	4
" " " 8	Eschwege	3
" " " 9	Hannover	2
" " " 10	Dortmund	4
" " " 11	Darmstadt	3
" " " 12	Essen	3
" " " 13	Nuernberg	3
" " " 14	Muenchen	3
" " " 15	Stuttgart	3
" " " 16	Karlsruhe	3
" " " 17	Wien	4
" " " 18	Danzig-Westpreussen	1 (at least)
(Regiment No. 125)		
	Total	58 Regiments

This total does not include the complement of regiments in the newly-created district of "Wartheland".

Each regiment has, on the average, twelve companies (special service units, such as anti-aircraft, liaison, repairs, ground personnel, security service, etc., not included) which will give a total of 696 companies.

Each company has at least three platoons, and each platoon has three squads of sixteen men each, making a minimum total of 100,224 men.

We do not possess details in connection with the personnel of the high command, and of the staffs of the different corps areas, regiments and battalions. Counting only the individual commanding officers of the corps, regiments, battalions, companies, platoons and squads in accordance with the minimum composition given above, we obtain a total of 7,209 persons.

In addition, the N.S. Air Corps also includes a number of bureaus, institutions and flying schools.

There are 39 special schools, distributed all over the Reich:

1. Glider schools were located, among other places, in the following cities (in 1939): Sensburg, Gitter, Fischbeck, Trebbin, Rhinow, Steinberg, Grossrueckerswalde, Ballenstedt, Harsberg, Borckenberge, Hummerich, Doernberg, Hesselberg, Schwangau, Teek, Rositten, Laucha, Wasserkuppe.

11. Technical schools are divided in three groups:
   a) glider construction schools, at: Hamburg-Wandsbeck, Fuerstenberg a/Oder, Camenz i/Sa, Esslingen a/Neckar.

   b) schools for aviation shop foremen: Deuthen (Ostpr.) Hannover, Schueren b/Meschede, Dinkelsbuehl,

   c) model construction schools: Lauenburg a/Elbe, Rothenburg o.d. Tauber, Meissner b/Kassel.

111. Schools of glider and power flying (land and sea): Gruenau, Sylt, Ith, Horbberg, Altona, Bielefeld, Karlsruhe, Koeln, Rangsdorf, Chemnitz.

Each of the above 39 schools has its permanent nucleus of training personnel and ground crews, whose number is not included in our total estimate because the necessary data is lacking.

Adding together only the figures arrived at above:

100,224 men and
7,209 "

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we obtain a total of . . . 107,433 men (as of 1939), all of them selected party members, trained for many years in the principles of Hitler's philosophy of life and forming an integral part of his regime.

XI. THE REICH LABOR SERVICE (R.A.D.)

Long before compulsory labor service was introduced there was in existence a National Socialist Labor Service (N.S. Arbeitsdienst) classified as a subordinate constituent organization or "branch" of the Hitler party (Untergliederung der N.S.D.A.P.), and composed exclusively of volunteers. It was not until three months after the introduction of compulsory military service that universal labor service was decreed, by the act of June 26, 1935, making every German drafted into the Army likewise obligated to perform six months' labor service for the state. In view of the fact that certain draft ages in Germany after the war did not have any previous military service, when the labor service was first introduced it was extended to all age classes from 18 to 25 years of age.

Two basic aims motivated tha law introducing national labor service:

a) to educate future army draftees in the Hitler philosophy of life, under the discipline of a military camp.

b) to supply the army with draft age classes trained in the sphere of formal service.

In this connection, it must be pointed out that the first aim was more important than the second, for the reason that a section of German youth did not have behind it the compulsory party training in the ranks of the Hitler Youth, which was not decreed until 1½ years later through the introduction of compulsory service in the Hitler Youth on December 1, 1936. "The task of the Reich Labor Service", proclaimed this decree, "is to train German youth in the spirit of National Socialism to achieve complete national unity and true realization of the nature of work" (der RAD soll die deutsche Jugend im Geiste des National Sozialismus zur Volksgemeinschaft und zur wahren Arbeitsauffassung erziehen).

The first aim, education in the spirit of National Socialist slogans, is clearly shown by the school program used in the Reich Labor Service camps in the field of education in political and national affairs, and which includes, among others, the following sections:

a) National Socialism as a philosophy of life - detailed study of different points of the political program of the party,

b) population policy,

c) racial problems,

d) the problem of border territories and Germans living abroad,

e) German history,

f) problems of the German farmer and population settlement policy.

The bonds tying the RAD to the Party, as shown by the above, are supplemented further by the position of its leader in the hierarchy of the party and by its entire organization structure as well as by the personnel manning the positions of all ranks in this organization.

The leader of the RAD has the highest rank in the party hierarchy, since he is a "Reich Leader of the N.S. Party" (Reichsleiter der NSDAP), and his staff is an integral part of the Ministry of the Interior for the Reich and Prussia.

The executive and administrative personnel of the individual staff commands, detachments, schools, institutions, etc., the RAD is composed exclusively of party members who must obligate themselves to serve 12 years (and even up to 18 years) and represent the so-called cadre or nucleus (Stammpersonal) of the RAD.

There are 27 service classifications for members of this cadre:

Foreman (Vormann)
Senior Foreman (Obervormann)
Platoon Leader (Truppfuehrer)
Senior Platoon Leader (Obertruppfuehrer)
Assistant Superintendent (Unterfeldmeister)
Superintendent (Feldmeister)
Senior Superintendent (Oberfeldmeister)
Chief Superintendent (Oberstfeldmeister)
Work Manager (Arbeitsfuehrer)
Senior Work Manager (Oberarbeitsfuehrer)
Chief Work Manager (Oberstarbeitsfuehrer)
General Work Manager (Generalarbeitsfuehrer)
Chief General Work Manager (Obergeneralarbeitsfuehrer)
Reich Labor Leader (Reichsarbeitsfuehrer)
Bandmaster (Musikzugfuehrer)
Chief Bandmaster (Obermusikzugfuehrer)
Office Supervisor (Amtswalter)
Office Manager (Oberamtswalter)
Manager of Main Office (Hauptamtswalter)
Manager of Staff Office (Stabsamtswalter)
Manager of Central Staff Office (Oberstabsamtswalter)
Chief Office Manager (Oberstamtswalter)
Field Physician (Arbeitsfeldarzt)
Physician (Arbeitsarzt)
Senior Physician (Oberarbeitsarzt)
Chief Physician (Oberstarbeitsarzt)
Surgeon-General (Generalarbeitsarzt)

To the above list must be added also experts in the field of criminal law.

Service in the RAD lasts, in principle, six months (as of 1939). There are two registration days a year, on April 1 and October 1. Volunteers are accepted if they are 17 years of age and if they agree to serve one year or more. For the purpose of registration 40 main and 320 regular

registration offices of the RAD were established in the Reich, which co-operate with the military selective service offices.

The RAD organization is composed of sections of areas similar to those of the military organizations and covers the entire territory of the Reich, with due regard for political and regional conditions.

The entire territory is divided into "work areas" or "work districts" (Arbeitsgaue) which contain individual "service groups" (Arbeitsdienstgruppe), the latter being made up of "service detachments" (Arbeitsdienstabteilung), which are the basic units of the organization.

Each such "detachment" has a military structure (the equivalent of a company) and is composed of 4 platoons of 3 sections each, there being fifteen persons in each section. The total complement of a detachment, together with the commanding officer, training and administrative personnel, is 214 persons. These detachments are scattered over the country in separate self-contained camps far removed from cities.

According to the situation as it was in 1939, there are 36 "work districts". Each "district" contains, on the average, seven "service groups", making 252 groups in all. Each "group" has approximately seven "service detachments", making in all 1,764 detachments of 214 persons each, giving a total of 377,496 persons, of which number 59,976 represent the cadre of the RAD, i.e., the commanding officers, instructors and administrative personnel, all of whom are exclusively party members.

In addition the cadre (Stammpersonal) of the RAD includes:

1) The central authorities, composed of the general staff and seven inspection bureaus.

   The main sections of the staff are:

   a) Service office (Dienstamt)
   b) Personnel office (Personalamt)
   c) Office for Training & Education (Erziehungs- und Ausbildungsamt)
   d) Office for Work Efficiency (Amt fuer Arbeitsleistung)
   e) Office for Administration and Economy (Verwaltungs-und Wirtscaftsamt)
   f) Legal Bureau (Rechtshof)
   g) Health Office (Gesundheitsamt)
   h) Office for Press and Propaganda (Presse- und Propagandaamt)
   i) Office for Replacements and Registration (Amt fuer Ersatz und Meldewesen)

2) The personnel of all schools and administrative institutions, of which there are 41 in all, namely:

   19 Schools for Platoon Leaders (Truppfuehrerschulen)
   5 Schools for Superintendents (Feldmeisterschulen)
   5 District Schools (Bezirksschulen)
   1 Reich School (Reichsschule)

4 Administrative Schools (Verwaltungsschulen)
1 Procurement Office (Beschaffungsamt)
5 Clothing Offices (Bekleidungsaemter)
1 Equipment Office (Zeugamt)

3) The personnel of 360 registration offices,

4) The permanent cadres (Stammpersonal) of the Women's Labor Service, which is similarly composed, with 37 districts, and with "groups" and camps and total membership of 50,000 (as of 1939). These cadres, assuming a ratio to the whole of 1 to 6, number at least 8,000 persons of the executive, training and administrative personnel.

5) The personnel of 7 camp schools, 8 district schools and 1 central school of the Women's Labor Service,

The above items (numbered 1 to 5 will total at least 12,000 persons.

In other words, the nuclear personnel (Stammpersonal) alone, composed exclusively of party members, represents a minimum of 71,976 persons, who are inscribed in one of the so-called constituent members of the party (Gliederung), and by the same token are joined irrevocably to the party and are most faithful adherents of the Hitler regime.

XII. OTHER UNITS AND PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Among the basic party organizations (Gliederungen der Partei), i.e., those which enter into the party structure as groups or sections, the following have not been discussed in the above analysis:

1) the National Socialist German Students' League (N.S.D. Studentenbund),

2) the National Socialist League of German University Instructors (N.S.D. Dozentenbund)

3) the National Socialist Womens' League (N.S. Frauenschaft)

4) the National Socialist Social (or National) Welfare Organization (N.S. Volkswohlfahrt).

In addition, there are organizations affiliated with the party (angeschlossene Verbaende), which are corporatively united with it. Among others, this group includes the following:

5) Reich League of Civil Service Employees (Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten),

6) National Socialist Bar Association (N.S. Rechtswahrerbund),

7) National Socialist Teachers' League (N.S. Lehrerbund),

8) National Socialist German Medical Society (N.S. Deutscher Aerztebund),

9) National Socialist Association of German Engineers (N.S. Bund Deutscher Techniker),

10) National Socialist League for the Care of War Victims (N.S. Kriegsopferversorgung),

11) Reich Farm and Food Guild (Reichsnaehrstand),

12) German Municipal Assembly (Deutscher Gemeindetag),

13) National Socialist Reich League for Physical Training (N.S. Reichsverband fuer Leibesuebungen),

14) German Chamber of Culture (Reichskulturkammer),

15) Reich Union of German Certified Agronomists (Reichsbund Deutscher Diplomlandwirte),

16) Organization of Industrial Economy (Organisation der gewerblichen Wirtschaft),

17) Reich League of Large Families (Reichsbund der Kinderreichen).

As has been previously mentioned, all the above constituent branches of the party and the leagues and organizations affiliated with it are under direct leader-ship of the Hitler party, either through the "Reich Leader"

(Reichsleiter) concerned or through the director of the respective central office (Hauptamt) attached to the Reich central administration of the party.

We are not in possession of data concerning the membership of the above mentioned organizations, especially as regards their executive cadres (Stammpersonal), because of a lack of organizational or statistical deteils.

Certain partial information, nevertheless, permits some light to be thrown on the character and/or the numerical strength of certain of the principal organizations, such as:

1) National Socialist German Students' League (N.S.D.Studentenbund).

This is a cadre organization of the party, operating in accordance with the directives of the party's "Reich Students' Office" (Reichsstudentenfuehrung), whose members occupy executive or administrative positions within the corporate organization known as the German Students' Group (Deutsche Studentenschaft), in the character of "Political Leaders" (Politische Leiter) with the title of "Official" (Amtstraeger), etc.

Every member of the N.S. Students' League must be a member of the party and in addition must belong to one of the combat organizations of the party such as the SA,SS,NSKK, NSFK, etc.

The territorial organization of the N.S. German Students' League covers the entire Reich and is composed of its own offices (Amt) attached to the staffs of the individual Leaders of Party District Administrations (Gauleitung der NSDAP), through which it directs its administrative agencies (Studentenfuehrungen), placed in every university or higher institute of learning located in the territory of a given party district.

The primary purpose of the National Socialist German Students' League is the physical and ideological education of all students in accordance with National Socialist principles, and in addition it is charged with the task of keeping watch on the development of political tendencies among the students.

There is no information available concerning the number of members of the National Socialist German Students' League who work as party members in the 41 offices attached to the individual party districts, and in the approximately 107 universities and professional institutes (Hochschule) which were in the Reich in 1939.

The number of German students (regular and special) taking courses in the above universities in 1936/37 or 1938/39 was 93,000. Of this number about 85-90% were united in the German Students' Group (Deutsche Studentenschaft), while the remainder were special students on leave from some regular occupation, chiefly from the army, or were exchange students.

2) National Socialist League of German University Instructors (N.S.D. Dozentenbund).

This embraces all N.S. university instructors lecturing in universities and higher institutions of learning in the Reich. The League has as its purpose the selection of instructors who are able to reconcile science and education with the Hitler doctrine. The leader of this league is the permanent adviser of the Fuehrer or of his deputy in matters pertaining to the administration of higher institutions of learning, scientific problems, and university policy (in Fragen der Hochschulfuehrung, der Hochschulwissenschaft und Hochschulpolitik).

The N.S. League of German University Instructors is a constituent organization of the party (Gliederung der NSDAP), and its members are exclusively party members. They must also be members of the N.S. Teachers' League (N.S. Lehrerbund).

Its organization structure is along the lines of that of the Students' League, with its own offices attached to the staffs of the respective Leaders of the Party District Administrations (Gauleiterder NSDAP) in the field and in the individual iniversities and institutions of a given district.

No statistical data concerning this league are available.

3) National Socialist Women's League (N.S Frauenschaft)

This organization, as a constituent unit of the party (Gliederung) unites under its direction all women's organizations in the Reich, organizing them in accordance with the tenets of nazi ideology. The women's educational program includes: first of all, training in party ideology, with great emphasis being placed on the training of mothers (Reichmutterdienst), training in national and home economics (Volkswirtschaft, Hauswirtschaft) etc. training in frontier and foreign affairs (Grenz-und Ausland), with special emphasis on the necessity of exercising care and guidance over foreigners and influencing them by propaganda (Auslaenderbetreuung und Aufklaerung), training in special duties as for instance Red Cross work, midwifery etc.

The party activity of this organization is one of the most pronounced.

The organization structure of this league is adapted to the field organization of the party in the entire Reich. Here we can differentiate between the following three administrative categories:

a) the central administrative authorities of the League, which are part of the central party authorities for the Reich (Reichsfrauenfuehrung),

b) the district authorities attached to the staff of the Political Leader of the District Administration of the Party (Gaufrauenschaftsleitung),

c) the county authorities attached to the staff of the Political Leader of the County Administration of the Party (Kreisfrauenschaftsleitung).

The other administrative centers are attached to the individual staffs of the Political Leaders of Party Locals or Community Administrations (Ortsfrauenschaftsleitung), of Party Cells Zellehfrauenschaftsleiterin), of Party Blocks (Blockfrauenschftsleiterin) and of groups of individual homesteads (Haushaltsgruppenfrauenschaftsleiterin).

For the purpose of training the above administrative personnel the League has 32 schools, the so-called "schools for women district leaders" (Gaufuehrerinnenschulen).

The number of these specially active women party workers can be estimated, on a minimum basis, as follows:

in each of 481,875 party blocks, without counting the so-called assistants (Helferin) there are: one Block Leader of the Womens' League (Blockfrauenschaftsleiterin) and four Homestead Group Leaders of the Womens' League (Haushaltsgruppenfrauenschaftsleiterin), making a total of 2,409,375

in each of 92,696 Party Cells, assuming only one Cell Leader of the Womens' League (Zellenfrauenschaftsleiterin), making a total of 92,696

in each of 28, 149 Party Locals, assuming only two active workers, making a total of 52,298

in each of 822 County Administrations of the Party, assuming only 3 active workers, making a total of . . . 2,466

Total . . . . . 2,560,835 persons.

The above estimate does not include, as was already mentioned above, the so-called Cell Leaders' Assistants (Helferinnen), the staffs of the District Administrations of the Party (Gaufrauenschaftsleitung), of the League's central authorities for the Reich (Reichsfrauenfuehrung) and the personnel of its 32 schools.

Meyer's Encyclopedia (8th edition, volume VIII) gives the number of members of the League in 1936 as 2,218,995.

The figure obtained in our calculation will be included in the final summary of "political leaders" of the party and of party members: it has already been included in the grand total of party workers in chapter III page 56.

All the above-mentioned women workers, forming as they do one of the basic member organizations of the party (Gliederung), represent the most trusted female element in the party, are inscribed as members of the Hitler party and have the title of Party Political Leader (Politische Leiterin).

4) National Socialist Social Welfare Organization (N.S. Volkswohlfahrt)

This is one of the organizations most active in party service, whose entire executive personnel, operating within the party organization in the field, is composed of party members with the title of "Political Leader".

This organization also includes two other organizations, the "Winter Relief Program" (Winterhilfswerk W.H.W.) and the "Mother and Child" (Mutter und Kind).

The date on which this organization was founded facilitated the extension of its basic aims. It was on May 3, 1933, on which day another party organization, namely the "National Socialist Shop Delegates" Organization" (N.S.B.O.), took over, under the command of the subsequent leader of the "German Labor Front" Dr. Ley all the financial assets and real estate of all the free labor unions existing at the time and in this way gained control over the entire labor element in Germany.

The National Socialist Social Welfare Organization together with its affiliated "Winter Relief Program" and "Mother and Child" had as its earliest assignment the fostering of the Hitler ideology above all among the working and white-collar classes, by winning them over with all kinds of gifts and favors (in the form, for instance, of baby carriages and layettes for new born babies, free coal, food and clothing, etc.) giving preference always to women and to families with children. This sort of activity brought the "benefactors" into the homes of families who with their typical German psychology, materialistic and yet eager for praise, felt flattered and honored, and enabled the members of this organization engaged in this work to study carefully the feelings prevailing among the population and to report on them to the party. This implement of infiltration and information was carefully kept under cover before the war, although it was a public secret and was accepted by the population, without objection, as a sort of honorary distinction. During the war this procedure was flagrantly given official status when the members of the "Social Welfare Organization" were given police authority and were subordinated to the authorities of the Reich Internal Security Service (Reichsleitung der SS - Sicherheitsdienst), for which they now perform entirely officially intelligence and security service.

The number of the above active workers, who are members of the party as well as Political Leaders of the party and occupy executive positions exclusively, in the party organization in the field, is approximately the same as in the National Socialist Women's League. A minimum estimate, without considering the so-called assistants (Helfer), who are distributed over the territory, follows:

in each of 481,875 Party Blocks there is one Block Supervisor (Blockwalter der N.S. Volkswohlfahrt) and four Homestead Group Supervisors (Haushaltsgruppenwalter), or a total of	2,409,375

in each of 92,696 Party Cells, assuming only one active worker, or a total of 92,696

in each of 28,149 Party Locals, assuming only two active workers, or a total of 52,298

in each of 822 County Administrations of the Party, assuming only three active workers, or a total of 2,466

Total . . . . . 2,560,835 persons.

The above computation does not include the field assistants, the staffs attached to the District Administrations of the Party (Amt fuer N.S. Volkswohlfahrt) and of the organization's central authorities (Hauptamt fuer N.S. Volkswohlfahrt).

The above estimate was included in the grand total of party workers in Chapter III, on page 56, and by the same token will be included in the final summary of "Political Leaders" of the Party and of party members.

Meyer's Encyclopedia, (8th Edition, Volume VIII) gives the membership of the "N.S. Volkswohlfahrt" as surpassing 11 millions. This figure probably includes all "assistants" (Helfer) in the field and the staffs attached to the Party District Administrations and those of the Organization's central administration.

5) The Reich League of Civil Service Employees (Reichsbund der deutschen Beamten).

In line with the Hitler ideology the only spokesman for and promulgator of the German ideal of statehood is the party, which ranks first, whereas the state as its instrument is in a secondary position. In accordance with this Hitlerian concept the leader of the party at any given time, der Fuehrer, is at the same time the head of the state and in this capacity appoints not only the leaders in the individual fields of activity, within the framework of the party's central administration for governing the State and of the entire party machine, but above all also the leaders of the state administration.

This was the basis for the law of February 10, 1934, which established the "Reich League of Civil Service Employees" (RDB) as the sole organization uniting all German federal officials, with the aim of training its members to become National Socialists and imbueing them with the Hitler philosophy of life, which aim - because of their special position as executives of the National Socialist program as expressed in the legislation passed by the state - is a matter of primary importance . . ."

A further decree of September 24, 1935 defines the "close cooperation of individual party agencies in the appointment of all state officials by the Fuehrer, Hitler . . .". Explaining this decree, the

Fuehrer's deputy at the time, minister Hess, on March 30, 1936, states, "by this decree the party was given the deciding influence over the entire personnel policy of the state" (ausschlaggebender Einfluss auf die Personalpolitik des Staates). In practice this influence found its final expression in the decree of July 15, 1937, giving the authority for certifying the political views of federal officials to the representatives of party sovereignty in a given area, i.e., to the Political Leaders of the Party District and County Administrations, etc., hence the "Gauleiters" and "Reichsstatthalters", as the highest official representatives of party sovereignty in a given territory, are the political overlords with the right of control over the activities of all government offices in that territory.

For these reasons the organization structure of the RBD is based completely upon the party organization in the field and covers the entire Reich.

The administration of the League is in the hands of the party's Central Administration for the Reich (Reichsleitung) and is composed of twelve main divisions (Hauptabteilung) and fourteen professional bureaus (Fachschaft), which include all categories of government employees, and which we give in the German original as well as in English translation:

Main Division I - Reichsgeschaeftsfuehrung - Reich business administrator
" " II - Reichsbeauftragter - Reich Commissioner
" " III - Organisation - Organization
" " IV - Beamtenpolitik - Employee Policy
" " V - Beamtenschulung - Employee Training
" " VI - Presse und Propagandaamt - Office for Press and Propaganda
" " VII - Fachberater - Adviser on Professional Matters
" " VIII - Bundessyndikus - Legal Counsel for the League
" " IX - Zentralfinanzverwaltung - Central Financial Administration
" " X - Bundessozialwesen - Social Welfare for the League
" " XI - Allgemeine wissenschaftliche Angelegenheiten - General Scientific Matters
" " XII - Geschaeftsstelle Muenchen - Munich Branch

Professional Bureau 1 - Reichsbahnverwaltung - Reich Railway Administration
" " 2 - Reichspostverwaltung - Reich Postal Administration
" " 3 - Reichssteuerverwaltung - Reich Tax Administration
" " 4 - Reichszollverwaltung - Reich Import Duty Administration
" " 5 - Reichsheer- und Marineverwaltung - Reich Army and Navy Administration
" " 6 - Oeffentliche Banken - Public Banks
" " 7 - Sonstige Reichsverwaltungen - Miscellaneous Reich Administrations

Professional Bureau 8 - Koerperschaften des oeffentlichen Rechts des Reiches - Reich Corporations of the Public Law
" " 9 - Kameradschaftsbund Deutscher Polizeibeamten - League of Comrades of German Police Officials
" " 10 - Reichsjustizverwaltung - Reich Administration of Justice
" " 11 - Forstverwaltungen - Forest Administrations
" " 12 - Allgemeine Laenderverwaltungen - General State Administrations
" " 13 - Gemeindeverwaltungen - Community Administrations
" " 14 - Sonstige Koerperschaften des oeffentlichen Rechts- Miscellaneous Corporations of the Public Law

The organizational structure of the League in the field reaches from the top down through the District Administrations of the Party and the County Administrations, which are in turn subdivided into sections (Kreisabschnittswaltungen), in which are placed the "principal men of confidance" (Hauptvertauensmaenner) and, at the bottom of the ladder, the party "men of confidence" of the League.

All members of the League working within the party organization, i.e., in the central administration, on the staffs of the leaders of the District and County Administrations of the Party, and finally in the individual regions as principal or ordinary "men of confidence", are all members of the party with the title of party "political leader". Their total number, at a minimum estimate, is about 150,000 persons which will be included in the final summary of party "political leaders".

The principal authorities of the League in their jubilee edition at the end of 1938, under the title "Fuenf Jahre National Sozialistischer Beamteneinheitsorganisation", give the following characteristic facts:

"We succeeded in uniting roughly 98% of German government employees in the RBD with complete safeguarding to the individual of the right to join voluntarily or to stay out...Today, following the admission of our colleagues from the eastern march (Austria) there are in all 1,330,000 German government officials, of both sexes and of all ranks and lengths of service, united in the League". Referring to the period preceding the assumption of power in Germany by the Hitler regime, i.e., before January 30, 1933, the highest authorities of the League state in their publication that "at that time there were 50,000 registered members working for the party among the government employees".

6) National Socialist Bar Association (N.S. Rechtswahrerbund) forms part of the German Labor Front (DAF) by virtue of corporate or collective membership (Korporatives Mitglied) in contradistinction to individual membership (Einzelmitglied).

The administration of this Association is in the hands of the party's Central Administration for the Reich (Reichsleitung) and its leader has the title of "Reich Leader and Leader of the German Law Front" (Reichsfuehrer und Fuehrer der Deutschen Rechtsfront).

The central administration is composed of different "groups" (reichsgruppen) and "work communities" (Arbeitsgemeinschaft).

Among the "groups" there are: Judges and District Attorneys (Richter und Staatsanwaelte), minor court officials (Rechtspfleger), counsel for the Administration (Rechtswahrer der Verwaltung), lawyers (Rechtsanwaelte), notaries (Notare), experts in economic law (Wirtschaftsrechtler), university professors (Hochschullehrer), Junior Counsel (Junge Rechtswahrer). The "work communities" are the following: "work community" for administration (Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Verwaltung), for professional pre-training (fachliche Forbildung), for the preservation of economy (Wirtschaftspflege), for the preservation of the law (Rechtspflege).

The organization structure covers the entire Reich and has its executive agencies located at the staffs of the individual Political Leaders of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung) and County Administrations (Kreisleitung). All members of the bar association working within the party in the central administration and in the Party District and County Administrations are members of the party with title of "political leader".

The National Socialist Bar Association in its party periodical "Doutsches Recht" in the issue No. 19/20 of 1938 gives its membership as 90,000 persons.

7) National Socialist Teachers' League (N.S. Lehrerbund)

The central office of the league "Hauptamt fuer Erzieher" is located at the party's Central Administration for the Reich (Reichsleitung der NSDAP) and is responsible for the execution and fulfilment of the political tasks of the league.

In view of the great influence exercised by the League in developing and forming the political credo of the entire student body among German youth we give herewith the organizational set-up of the central office:

There are eight main divisions: organization, personnel, training, education and subjects taught, writing for publication (with the following sections: libraries, periodicals, reviews and publications for young poeple), press and propaganda, economic and legal, finances.

The fourth division, "education and subjects taught", is divided into thirteen "professional" groups and nine sections devoted to individual subjects, namely: universities and higher academic institutions, senior high schools, junior high schools, grammar schools, special schools, professional schools, schools of social sciences and pedagogy, physical education, racial science, history, anti-aircraft defense, typing and shorthand, girls' education, art, camp schools, biology, nature, modern languages, ancient languages, geography, domestic crafts, etc.

The organization structure covers the entire Reich. The executive agencies are located at the staffs of individual Political Leaders, of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung), and County Administrations (Kreisleitung).

The members of the Teachers' League working within the party organization in the central administration, in the party District and County Administrations are members of the party with the title of "political leader".

The League in its anniversary publication "10 Jahre N.S. Lehrerbund 1929-1939" gives its membership as 350,000 persons.

8) National Socialist German Medical Society (N.S. Deutscher Aerztebund)

9) National Socialist Association of German Engineers (N.S. Bund Deutscher Technik.

The organization structures of these two organizations cover the entire Reich. Their respective administrative offices are attached to the staffs of the different Political Leaders: of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung) and County Administrations (Kreisleitung).

Members of the above organizations working within the party organization in the central administration, or in the Party District and County Administrations are members of the party with the title of "political leader".

We do not have any statistical data on the membership in these organizations.

10) National Socialist League for the Care of War Victims (N.S. Kriegsopferversorgung - N.S.K.O.V.).

With its central administration attached to that of the party for the Reich (Reichsleitung) this League has the rest of its organization covering the entire Reich. Its individual executive agencies are attached to the staffs of the political Leaders of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung), of the County Administrations (Kreisleitung), and of the Party Local Administrations (Ortsgruppenleitung).

The members of the League working within the party organization in the central administration and in the Party District, County and Local Administrations are members of the party with the title of "political leader".

Hence we have as a minimum estimate of the number of "political leaders" in the League:

The central administration is composed of different "groups" (reichsgruppen) and "work communities" (Arbeitsgemeinschaft).

Among the "groups" there are: Judges and District Attorneys (Richter und Staatsanwaelte), minor court officials (Rechtspfleger), counsel for the Administration (Rechtswahrer der Verwaltung), lawyers (Rechtsanwaelte), notaries (Notare), experts in economic law (Wirtschaftsrechtler), university professors (Hochschullehrer), Junior Counsel (Junge Rechtswahrer). The "work communities" are the following: "work community" for administration (Arbeitsgemeinschaft fuer Verwaltung), for professional pre-training (fachliche Forbildung), for the preservation of economy (Wirtschaftspflege), for the preservation of the law (Rechtspflege).

The organization structure covers the entire Reich and has its executive agencies located at the staffs of the individual Political Leaders of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung) and County Administrations (Kreisleitung). All members of the bar association working within the party in the central administration and in the Party District and County Administrations are members of the party with title of "political leader".

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The fourth division, "education and subjects taught", is divided into thirteen "professional" groups and nine sections devoted to individual subjects, namely: universities and higher academic institutions, senior high schools, junior high schools, grammar schools, special schools, professional schools, schools of social sciences and pedagogy, physical education, racial science, history, anti-aircraft defense, typing and shorthand, girls' education, art, camp schools, biology, nature, modern languages, ancient languages, geography, domestic crafts, etc.

The organization structure covers the entire Reich. The executive agencies are located at the staffs of individual Political Leaders, of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung), and County Administrations (Kreisleitung).

The members of the Teachers' League working within the party organization in the central administration, in the party District and County Administrations are members of the party with the title of "political leader".

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9) National Socialist Association of German Engineers (N.S. Bund Deutscher Technik.

The organization structures of these two organizations cover the entire Reich. Their respective administrative offices are attached to the staffs of the different Political Leaders: of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung) and County Administrations (Kreisleitung).

Members of the above organizations working within the party organization in the central administration, or in the Party District and County Administrations are members of the party with the title of "political leader".

We do not have any statistical data on the membership in these organizations.

10) National Socialist League for the Care of War Victims (N.S. Kriegsopferversorgung - N.S.K.O.V.).

With its central administration attached to that of the party for the Reich (Reichsleitung) this League has the rest of its organization covering the entire Reich. Its individual executive agencies are attached to the staffs of the political Leaders of the Party District Administrations (Gauleitung), of the County Administrations (Kreisleitung), and of the Party Local Administrations (Ortsgruppenleitung).

The members of the League working within the party organization in the central administration and in the Party District, County and Local Administrations are members of the party with the title of "political leader".

Hence we have as a minimum estimate of the number of "political leaders" in the League:

in 28,149 Party Local Administrations, with two men in each, or a total of . . . . . 56,298 persons

in 822 Party County Administrations, with three men in each, or a total of . . . . . 2,466 "

Total . . . . . 58,764 persons.

This figure does not include the political leaders of the League who work in its central administration and in the District Administrations of the Party (Gaue).

The above estimate was included in the grand total of party workers in chapter III, on page 56 and will also be included in the summary of party "political leaders".

Meyer's Encyclopedia in its 8th edition, Volume VIII, gives the membership of the N.S.K.O.V., after the absorption of Austria, the Sudeten and Memel, as exceeding 1,600,000 persons.

Among other leagues and associations whose organization structure and membership data is not available to us the following are of special interest: the Reich Farm and Food Guild (Reichsnaehrstand), and the German Municipal Congress (Deutscher Gemeindetag).

11) Reich Farm and Food Guild (Reichsnaehrstand).

This was established by the ordinance of September 13, 1933 and the executive order supplementing this ordinance, of December 5, 1933. At the same time the chief executive of this guild was appointed, with the title of "Reich Leader" (Reichsleiter) and with offices at the party's Central Administration for the Reich (Reichsleitung).

At the same time the organization structure of the guild was announced, covering the entire Reich and composed of:

district administrations called "Farm Groups" (Landesbauernschaft) under the leadership of a "Farm Leader" (Landesbauernfeuhrer),

county administrations called "County Farm Groups" (Kreisbauernschaft) under the leadership of a "County Farm Leader" (Kreisbauernfuehrer), and

local or communal administrations called "Local Farm Groups" (Ortsbauernschaft) under the leadership of a "Local Farm Leader" (Ortsbauernfeuhrer).

The guiding thought in establishing this guild was the desire to inculcate nazi idealogy in the large masses of farmers.

The first index of the penetration of the Hitler philosophy of life on this sector was the annual gathering of nazi farmers during the

"harvest thanksgiving festival" (Erntedankfest) celebrations in Bueckloborg, which, despite communication difficulties, attracted enormous attendances of nazi farmers:
in 1934, over 700,000; in 1935, 1,000,000; in 1937, about 1,200,000.

The members of the guild working within the party organization in the field, i.e., in the County and Local Administrations, without counting the Central and Party District Administrations, are members of the party with the title of "political leader". Their minimum total was included in the grand total of party workers in chapter III, page 56 and will likewise be included in the final summary of party "political leaders".

12) German Municipal Congress (Deutscher Gemeindetag).

This originated at the time of the introduction of the new German communal system (Deutsche Gemeindeordnung) on January 30, 1935. At that time also there was introduced for the first time the special institution of party commissioners or trustees (Einrichtung der Parteibeauftragten) who were given the deciding influence in the appointment of mayors and village aldermen, in the election of members of community councils, and in determining the content of all ordinances and regulations as well as the general trend of every phase of community life.

The German Municipal Congress, with the introduction of the new communal system, enabled the party to penetrate into the activity of the state in the field of communal administration in the entire Reich and also made possible the infiltration of the Hitler slogans to the most remote community by corrdinating the entire communal administration of the country in accordance with the Hitler principles.

The central authority of the Congress is the so-called "Central Office for Municipal Affairs" (Hauptamt fuer Kommunalpolitik) within the framework of the "Reich Organizational Administration" (Reichsorganisationsleitung) at the party's "Central Administration for the Reich" (Reichsleitung).

The aim of the "Central Office" is to take control of and educate all persons taking part in municipal and communal life and to watch carefully over all institutions and organizations engaged in municipal affairs. For this purpose special sections or bureaus were created in the main office which concern themselves with various problems and issue the necessary directives. These bureaus are:

Bureau of Communal Law, Culture and Education, (Hauptstelle fuer Komunales Recht, Kultur und Schulung),
Bureau of Education in communities, (Hauptstelle fuer Gemeindliches Schulwesen),
Bureau of Workers', Employees', Officials' Problems, (Hauptstelle fuer Arbeiter-, Angestellten- und Beamtenfragen),
Bureau of Settlement, Living Quarters, and Employment, (Hauptstelle fuer Siedlung, Wohnungswensen und Arbeitsbeschaffung),
Bureau of Industry and Power Production, (Hauptstelle fuer Wirtschaft und Energieversorgung),

Bureau of Social Welfare and Assistance, (Hauptstelle fuer Fuersorge und Wohlfahrtswesen),
Bureau of Saving banks and Credit (Hauptstelle fuer Sparkassen und Kreditwesen),
Bureau of Finances and Taxation, (Hauptstelle fuer Finanz- und Steuerwesen),
Bureau of the Press, (Hauptstelle fuer die Presse).

The organization of the Congress covers the entire Reich and operates from the top down, as far as the County Administrations of the party (Kreisleitung).

All members of the Congress working in positions within the party are members of the party with the title of "political leader" and have been partly included in the grand total of party workers in chapter III on page 56. They will be included in the final summary of "political leaders" and party members.

XIII. CONCLUSIONS

All "political leaders" active in the framework of the field organization of the party are considered to be among the most trusted and completely devoted party workers.

To this class belong all leaders of the party administrations in the field, as for instance, Gauleiter, Kreisleiter, Ortsgruppenleiter, Zellenleiter and Blockleiter, etc., as well as all workers at the disposal of these principal leaders and holding the posts of chiefs or deputy chiefs in the various main sections of their staffs.

The political leaders must under all circumstances be party members, and they must have at the same time the title of "representative of party sovereignty" (Hoheitstraeger der Partei), which is an important distinction in party ranks.

This hierarchic distinction is applied in all party organizations, either those which are its basic constituents (Gliederung), or those affiliated with it on a corporative basis (angeschlossene Verbaende) as for instance the Hitler Youth (Hitlerjugend), the N.S. German Students' League (N.S.D. Studentenbund), the N.S. League of German University Instructors (N.S.D. Dozentenbund), the N.S. Social Welfare Organization (N.S. Volkswohlfahrt), the German Municipal Congress (Deutscher Gemeindetag), the German Labor Front (Deutsche Arbeitsfront), etc.

However, all party organizations of a military or semi-military nature, such as the SA, SS, NSKK, NSFK, etc., are exempt from this rule, the rank of political leader being used only sporadically, in the sphere of activity of the central authorities or of central or special institutions. Members of these organizations and detachments belong to the most ardent party elements, frequently resorting to the most radical methods. These people have been the most fanatical party members for years and are subject to constant strict party selection. We shall list them immediately after the "political leaders".

Before making the final computation of the strength of the above two classes of the most devoted party members and the most active party fighters, we present below the different grades and types of political leaders of the NSDAP., of which there are approximately 30 in all.

We list herewith, from the lowest grade to the highest, the following titles:

Politische Leiter Anwaerter (noch nicht Parteigenosse) - Candidate for Political Leader (not as yet a member of the party) (chiefly they are what might be called "fledglings" of the party),

Politische Leiter Anwaerter (Parteigenosse) - Candidate for Political Leader (Party member),

Helfer - Aide,
Oberhelfer - First Aide,

Arbeitsleiter, Work Leader,
Oberarbeitsleiter - Senior Work Leader,
Hauptarbeitsleiter - Chief Work Leader,

Bereitschaftsleiter - Squad Leader,
Oberbereitschaftsleiter - Senior Squad Leader,
Hauptbereitschaftsleiter - Chief Squad Leader,

Einsatzleiter - Directive Leader,
Obereinsatzleiter - Senior Directive Leader,
Haupteinsatzleiter - Chief Directive Leader,

Gemeinschaftsleiter - Community Leader,
Obergemeinschaftsleiter - Senior Community Leader,
Hauptgemeinschaftsleiter - Chief Community Leader,

Abschnittsleiter - Section Leader,
Oberabschnittsleiter - Senior Section Leader,
Hauptabschnittsleiter - Chief Section Leader,

Bereichsleiter - Circuit Leader,
Oberbereichsleiter - Senior Circuit Leader,
Hauptbereichsleiter - Chief Circuit Leader,

Dienstleiter - Service Leader,
Oberdienstleiter - Senior Service Leader,
Hauptdienstleiter - Chief Service Leader,

Befehlsleiter - Command Leader,
Oberbefehlsleiter - Senior Command Leader,
Hauptbefehlsleiter - Chief Command Leader,
Gauleiter - District (Gau) Leader,
Reichsleiter - Reich Leader,

1. <u>The NSDAP organization in the field.</u>

The total number of party workers (without considering the personnel of the staffs of 41 Party District (Gau) Administrations and of the central administration) is:

in 481,875 Party Blocks	21,202,500	- of which $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1/3 are women
in 92,696 Party Cells	463,480	- of which 92,696 are women
in 28,149 Party Locals	900,768	- of which 52,298 are women
in 822 Party County Administrations ...	63,294	- of which 2,466 are women
Total	22,630,042	

Of all the above, a minimum estimate for those who, because of their duties, must be party members with the title of "political leader", gives:

in 481,875 Party Blocks:	1 Block Leader and 3 Block Officials (Blockwalter)	1,927,500 persons
in 92,696 Party Cells:	1 Cell Leader, 1 Deputy Leader 3 Cell Officials (Zellenwalter)	463,480 "
in 28,149 Party Locals:	32 officials	900,480 "
in 822 Party County Administrations:	77 officials.	63,294 "
	Total	3,355,042 persons

The above figure does not include all "political leaders" in the field organization of the party. We should add the staffs of the Central and District (Gau) Administrations and of special institutions. In addition, among the 19,275,000 so-called "assistants" (Helfer) in the 481,875 Party Blocks is a large number of party officials who can and do obtain, if they show sufficient zeal, the title of "political leader" at the suggestion of and from their respective County Administration Leaders. The latter have the privilege, in fact, of proposing such individual promotions. To the above party workers in individual Party Blocks who can have, but do not have to have, the title of "party political leader" should be added above all the leaders of the so-called "groups of families" (Haushaltsgruppen), of whom there are about twelve in each block, namely, four leaders of family groups - (Haushaltsgruppenleiter) for each of the three following organizations, DAF, N.S. Frauenschaft and N.S. Volkswohlfahrt, making a total of about 5,782,500 persons.

2) German Labor Front - DAF (pages 34-60)

The total number of "individual members" (Einzelmitglieder), i.e., volunteers, is about 21,000,000.

Of this total, without considering the personnel of the central administration, of the schools, special institutions and District Administrations, the number of political leaders of the "Gliederung N.S.B.)." is:

in 822 County Administrations of the German Labor Front	68,226
in 28,149 Local Administrations of the German Labor Front	1,154,109
in Class "A" industrial establishments	1,862,753
in Class "B" industrial establishments	492,035
in Class "C" and "D" industrial establishments	381,817
Total	3,958,940 persons.

3) Hitler Youth-- HJ (pages 88-94)

The total number of organized young people, as of 1938, was about 11,400,000
Of this total there belong to the permanent "political cadre" (Stamm HJ), regarded as among the most trusted constituent branches (Gliederung) of the party, and mostly with the little of "political leader", about . . . . . 1,458,800 persons

4) Reich Labor Service - RAD (pages 105-108)

The total number at any given time (six-month duty— two classes a year) as per 1938/39 is about . . . . 377,496 persons
Of this total, there belong to the permanent party cadre (Stammpersonal), picked with extreme care, and having been sworn in as party members, about . . . . . .71,976 persons

5) Reich League of Civil Service Employees - RBD (pages 169-172)

The total number as of 1938, about . . . . . 1,330,000 persons
Of this total, there belong to the permanent trusted party cadre at least about . . . . . 150,000 "
The size of this cadre is at present much larger, as a consequence of the 1942 regulations which made it obligatory that government officials could be appointed only from a list of candidates designated by the party.

6) Storm Troops - SA (pages 61-68)

The combat constituent branch of the party (Gliederung) which in the first instance made possible Hitler's coming to power and assured its permanence about . . . . . 1,625,000 persons.

7) Elite Guard - SS (pages 69-80)

is a constituent branch of the party (Gliederung) and is composed of the most outstanding party fighters, in the manner of an elite party guard, "watching over the life and assets of the party", in their activity not being too scrupulous as to the methods employed, including murder and torture; it numbers about . . . . . 905,820 persons.

8) The German Police (pages 81-87)

Its personnel consists of party members or of members of constituent branches of the party, and includes the most ardent followers and henchmen of the Hitler regime. As a minimum estimate, they number about . . . . . 520,000 persons.

9) National Socialist Motor Corps - NSKK (pages 95-99)

It is a constituent member of the party (Gliederung), which was detached years ago from the ranks of the SA as an independent combat unit, and includes in its ranks tried and true party fighters of long standing, and, as of 1938-39, should number at least about . . . . . 332,640 persons.

10) National Socialist Air Corps NSFK (pages 100-104)

which as a basic branch of the party for many years has been subjected to a special party selective process and represents one of the elements of the younger generation which is most devoted to the party, and numbered, as per its basic fundamental organization in 1939, about . . . . . 107,435 persons.

Summarizing the above items:

1	3,555,042
2	3,958,940
3	1,458,800
4	71,976
5	150,000
6	1,625,000
7	906,820
8	520,000
9	332,640
10	107,435

we obtain a total of . . . . . 12,486,653 party workers who occupy the most exposed and responsible positions in the Nazi Reich, either as all-powerful party political leaders, or as members of the combat units of the party, etc., and who were and are the foundation for the entire Hitler regime and that part of the German nation which is most responsible for the countless excesses of hitlerized Germany of the last several years.

END.